MAKING SENSE OF CENSUS 1981

R. J. CAMERON

Australian Statistician

• Commonwealth of Australia 1983

PHONE INQUIRIES	for more information about these statistics—contact Mr Fred Dawes on Canberra (062) 52 5848 or any of our State offices.
	other inquiries including copies of publications—contact Information Services on Canberra (062) 52 6627 or in any of our State offices.
MAIL INQUIRIES	write to Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any of our State offices.

CONTENTS

Section	on	Page
	Preface	
1	General	•
	Introduction	1
	Census-taking in Australia	1
	Census collection	1
	Selection of census questions	1
	Census processing sequences	2 2 3
	Editing and associated procedures	2
	Sources of error in the census	3
	(a) Under-enumeration	3 3 3
	(b) Respondent error	3
	(c) Processing error	
	(d) Confidentialising adjustments	3
2	Census characteristics	5
3	Notes on person and dwelling characteristics	
-	Notes on person characteristics	7
	Notes on dwelling characteristics	14
4	Release of census data	17
	APPENDIXES	
	1981 Census schedule	21
A B	Census characteristics and their classifications	33
С	Census geographical areas-definitions	45
D	Notes on condensed and full format summary tables	47
E D	Inquiries	51

PREFACE

This publication has been prepared in the belief that some basic information about the way Census 81 was planned, designed, executed and processed will give current and potential users a better understanding of the nature of the statistics it provides. In addition to information of this kind (which is given in Section 1) there is a list (Section 2) of the person and dwelling characteristics included in statistical output, some notes on these characteristics (Section 3) and (in Section 4) some guidance to other census publications giving detailed information on major aspects of the census.

The publications referred to in Section 4 include a catalogue of census tables, other more specific information about census output and some detailed information on a selection of major topics covered in the census. The notes on characteristics in Section 3 refer the reader, where appropriate, to the separate publications on major topics for further information.

SECTION 1

GENERAL

Introduction

The Census of Population and Housing is the most extensive statistical collection undertaken by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). It collects a variety of social and demographic information from all members of the community.

The results of the census are used by government, industry, academics, many other sectors of the community and private individuals for planning and decision making activities that can affect the lives and welfare of all Australians. Census statistics are used in researching many social problems and as a basis for planning by industry and commerce within the community. Census data also provide an essential basis for the preparation of population estimates at the national, State and local government levels.

Census-taking in Australia

Population counts have been conducted from a very early period in Australia's history. Initially, these counts were solely head counts called 'musters', which were important as a means of matching food and other supplies to the numbers of people needing them. The first regular census was taken in New South Wales in 1828 using census-taking methods essentially adapted from methods used in England at that time.

With Federation in 1901, census-taking became the responsibility of the Commonwealth Government. In 1905 the Census and Statistics Act was passed which gave authority to the Governor-General to appoint a Commonwealth Statistician, one of whose duties was the taking of the census.

The Census and Statistics Act 1905 stipulated that a census was to be taken in 1911 and every tenth year thereafter. The Act also stipulated a number of topics which must be asked in each census: name; age; sex; relationship; marital status; duration of marriage; birthplace; nationality; period of residence; religion; occupation; material of outer walls and number of rooms in the dwellings; and allowed for other topics to be included 'as prescribed'. Since 1911 censuses have been held in 1921, 1933, 1947, 1954, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976 and 1981.

In 1930 the Act was amended to make the year in which the census was to be conducted more flexible. The Act, which had stated that a census be taken in every tenth year, was amended by the addition of the words 'or at such other times as prescribed'.

Since 1961 a census has been held every five years because of the need to collect, more frequently, data that can only be produced by complete enumeration. In 1977 an amendment was made to the Act to have future censuses carried out on a quinquennial basis from 1981 and at such other times as are prescribed.

Selection of census questions

Planning for the 1981 Census began in mid-1977. In November 1977, the public, businesses and Government Departments were invited to make submissions on the topics they wished to see included in or excluded from the census. Response was excellent, with over 1600 topic requests being received by the ABS. Each submission was carefully examined for census suitability and public acceptability. A series of census field trials were held in major cities and country areas of New South Wales and Victoria to test the more feasible questions suggested by users.

Preliminary proposals for the 1981 Census were published by the ABS in February 1979 in a paper called *Preliminary Views on the Nature and Content of the Census*. Australia-wide talks were subsequently held with major users and other interested people which led to further testing of selected census questions. The Australian Statistics Advisory Council was consulted throughout this process. Finally, the Government decided that 35 householder's questions (31 person questions and 4 dwelling-related questions) and 3 collector's questions would be included on the 1981 Census schedule. Some of the topics were specified in the *Census and Statistics Act* 1905 and the rest were specified in Census Regulations which were tabled in Parliament.

Census collection

Tuesday 30 June 1981 was proclaimed as census night. One week before census night, 26,666 field staff began distributing census schedules to dwellings in 26,759 collection districts (CD's). (For information on the definition of census geographic areas refer to Appendix C.)

The Census and Statistics Act 1905 specifies the manner in which the census must be collected. Section 10(1) states that 'For the purpose of taking the census, a form called the Householder's Schedule shall be prepared, and left, in accordance with the regulations, at every dwelling throughout the Commonwealth'. The distribution of the census schedule to each household prior to census day and the collection after census day is undertaken by specially trained census collectors. Collectors are trained to provide help on request to any persons who have difficulty in completing the census schedule.

The Australian census uses a self-enumeration approach to obtain information i.e. each household fills in the details required on the census schedule on its own behalf. This method of collecting information determines the type of questions which can feasibly be included on the census schedule. Topics which involve canvassing opinion, rely heavily on memory, require a large number of questions or an excessive amount of explanation are considered unsuitable for a self-enumeration census.

In the census, all members of the community are counted at the dwelling in which they are staying on census night, regardless of where they usually live. Special provision is made for persons who are not in a private or non-private dwelling, e.g. camping out, at work, travelling on long distance trains or buses and those on boats or planes. The census does not count Australian residents who are overseas but does count people who are visiting Australia. Diplomatic representatives, their families and their dwellings are excluded.

In the two week period following 30 June 1981, census schedules were collected by field staff and forwarded to the census Data Transcription Centre in Melbourne for processing.

Census processing sequences

Answers given to census questions have to be converted to a form in which they can be read into a computer. In some cases this involves coding information such as family relationship, labour force status and industry of employment, before it can be transferred to magnetic tape or disc. In due course, after undergoing a number of edits (tests) aimed at detecting and adjusting for some common types of error, (described in detail below) and some other control processes also described in detail below, a complete sequence of validated records is held on a series of magnetic storage tapes/discs known as the Final Unit Record File. The completion of this process marks the end of input processing.

As each of the State and Territory Final Unit Record Files is completed, output processing is begun. Output processing consists of sorting, summing, averaging and cross-tabulating data items from the unit record file to produce the statistics for the many uses to which census data are put. Since in these processes of analysis and tabulation some very detailed statistics are produced which may inadvertently allow the release of identifiable information, steps are taken to ensure the confidentiality of information received; these steps include the limitation of geographic detail and the introduction of confidentialising adjustments (described under that heading below).

Editing and associated procedures

The aim of editing during census processing is to reduce the number of errors in the data. The kind of errors that editing procedures can detect are limited to answers which are inconsistent or invalid. No correction is possible for errors which do not show up in this way.

In the processing of the 1981 Census there was no correction without reference to source documents for items which failed edits. Imputation of missing data was made in respect of only five items age, sex, marital status, birthplace and occupational status and then only when there was sound basis for such action. These are items frequently used in tabulations.

Two types of edits were applied to 1981 Census processing:

- (a) Balancing edits were employed to ensure that the total numbers of persons and dwellings in each CD remained consistent at all stages of processing.
- (b) Consistency edits were designed to detect responses which appeared to be inconsistent with other responses on the same schedule, or in conflict with census definitions or processing rules.

Apparent inconsistencies in the transcribed census schedule records could result from errors by the respondent in completing the schedule, or by errors in coding or transcribing the information onto magnetic tape or disc. Edits were applied to detect such cases as those in which a person was shown as aged less than 15 years and was also shown as having a marital status other than never married; or when stated age less stated duration of marriage indicated an age of less than 15 years. Although the number of edit failures due to respondent error was small, there were cases when, because of the absence of conclusive information, subsequent adjustment of records was necessarily somewhat arbitrary.

In processing the information from census schedules, all data items are fed into the computer in the form of codes. Edits which test processing rules are applied to ensure that these codes fall into the permitted range. For example, the broken sequence of numbers allocated for occupation codes does not include numbers in the range 092-099; any occupation coding in this range would fail the edit and re-coding would be necessary.

More information on specific edits can be made available on request from ABS offices listed in Appendix E of this paper.

Sources of error in the census

In an operation the size of the census there are many ways for errors to find their way into the final results. As in other areas of statistics, considerable effort is directed to devising procedures to ensure the highest possible level of accuracy consistent with constraints of cost and burden on respondents. While it is clearly not possible to eliminate all inaccuracies, and some errors will survive in the final results, it is unlikely that remaining errors would have any significance in aggregated census data.

Major sources of errors in the census are:

(a) Under-enumeration

The census aims at counting every person and dwelling (excluding diplomatic personnel and their residences) in Australia on census night. While every effort is made to minimise undercounting in the census, some inevitably occurs—for example, the inadvertent omission of very young children or the treatment by the census collector of an occupied dwelling as unoccupied. Refusal by householders to complete the census schedule is not a significant cause of under-enumeration and accounts for less than 0.5% of households. In about 70% of these cases the number of occupants was able to be estimated by the collector from information obtained orally from a member of the household or other persons and this estimate was included in the census count.

To determine the extent of over or under-enumeration in the 1981 Census, a Post-enumeration Survey (PES) was conducted in the third week following census night, by which time all schedules should have been collected.

The 1981 PES involved interviews with a sample of the population from about 35,000 households across Australia. Specially trained interviewers were used and to ensure independence from the census were not permitted to work as part of the census field staff. Respondents in the PES were asked their name, age, sex, marital status and birthplace for matching with information on the census schedule. They were also asked their place of usual residence, where they spent census night, their address before and after census night and any other address where they may have been included on a census schedule. At each of the addresses given, the personal information was matched to census schedules to establish whether a person was counted, or counted more than once.

Results from the PES indicate that 1.9% of people were missed in 1981 compared with 2.7% in 1976. Underenumeration rates were lower for all States except South Australia.

Estimated resident population figures for local government areas (LGA's), States and Territories, which are available in separate publications, include an adjustment for under-enumeration. However, statistics available from the census are not adjusted for under-enumeration.

(b) Respondent error

The editing procedures previously described are not able to detect all errors made by individuals in completing the census schedule so that some errors may survive in final output. For example, if a respondent states his occupation as a doctor and he is really a clerk, the census coders will code him to the code for doctor. However, if his occupation is stated as a doctor but his age is recorded as 4 years, this combination is defined by census processing rules as unacceptable and will fail a consistency edit.

(c) Processing error

Every attempt is made through quality control procedures to minimise errors which may be introduced during the processing of the census. The quality control system is designed to reduce the incidence of errors in statistical data and provide information for the efficient administration of processing. By sampling census information at different stages of the coding operation, quality control ensures that the amount of introduced error is so small that for most uses it is insignificant.

(d) Confidentialising adjustments

The ABS has a long and continuing history of protecting the confidentiality of information which it receives from individuals and businesses. The data from each census schedule are transferred onto computer files without names or addresses. After the completion of processing, all census schedules are destroyed by pulping and no record of names and addresses is retained.

On the 1981 Census schedule, households were assured that 'it would be an offence for any information relating to an unidentifiable person or household to be released'. This assurance is embodied in the Census and Statistics Act 1905 (as recently amended). It has been necessary, therefore, for the ABS to randomly adjust small non-zero cells in the more detailed tabulations released on microfiche and magnetic tape. These adjustments allow the maximum amount of detailed census data to be published, while avoiding the risk of inadvertently releasing information which could be identified as relating to a particular person or household; the adjustments also allow for a greater output of detailed data than would be possible from the use of other means for protecting the confidentiality of census data.

Cross-classified and small area summary tables on microfiche or magnetic tape have been subjected to random adjustment processes which slightly change some of the data in a tabulation in an unbiased manner. The result is that the data for very small cells are insufficiently exact for information relating to an identifiable person or household to be released but the value of the tables is not impaired. In any case, small numbers in the original data may be affected by such things as respondents omitting to answer particular questions or giving incorrect answers, or by the occasional error in coding or transcribing data in the course of census processing.

Further information on this introduced error is contained in Census 81—Effects of Introduced Random Error (2156.0).

Intercensal comparability

While many of the characteristics collected in the 1981 Census are similar to those collected in 1976 and some previous censuses, caution should be exercised when making intercensal comparisons. Changes in concept, question wording, respondent attitude, classification, collection methods and money value can all affect comparability.

SECTION 2

CENSUS CHARACTERISTICS

This section contains a 'look up' list of person and dwelling characteristics for which 1981 Census statistics are available. Characteristics of persons and dwellings were obtained directly from the questions included on the 1981 Census schedule (contained in Appendix A). Also, a number of additional derived characteristics are produced through aggregation (e.g. household income) or cross-referencing of questions (e.g. internal migration).

The order in which characteristics are listed in this section is different from their order in Section 3 where individual characteristics are listed in alphabetical order. In this Section, characteristics are listed by topic groups; the mnemonic given after each characteristic, in the form of three alphabetic characters (e.g. BPL for birthplace of individual), is the abbreviation used in table descriptions in the Catalogue of 1981 Census Tables (2139.0).

Topic Group	Person characteristic	Mnemonic
Aboriginal or TSI	Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin	RAC
Age	Age Age left school	AGE ALS
Birthplace	Birthplace of father Birthplace of individual Birthplace of mother Birthplace of parents Period of residence in Australia Resident (Australia)/visitor status	BPF BPL BPM BPP PER REV
Citizenship	Country of citizenship	CIT
Education	Age left school Educational institution: attending, not attending, etc Qualification—level and field Qualification—year obtained	ALS EDI QAL YOQ
Employment sector	Public/private sector (government/non-government)	GNG
Family	Families in household—number of Family classification code Family head Family income Family number Income unit type Primary family—number of persons in Relationship to head of family Secondary Family 1—number of persons Secondary Family 2—number of persons Secondary Family 3—number of persons	NOF FMC FHD FIN FNO IUT NFP RLF NFA NFB NFC
Hours worked	Hours worked	HRS
Household	Families in household-number of Household income	NOF HIN
Income unit type	Income unit type	IUT
Income	Family income Household income Individual income	FIN HIN INC
Industry	Industry	IND
Internal migration	Internal migration indicator—1980, 81 Internal migration indicator—1976, 80, 81	RMO RMV
Issue	Issue-total number of children born	TIS
Journey to work	Journey to work—destination zones	DZN
Language	Language—use of English	ENG
Маггіаде	Marriage—duration of Marriages—number of Marital status	DUR MMO MST
Occupation	Occupation Occupational status	OCC STC

CENSUS CHARACTERISTICS—continued

Topic Group	Person characteristic	Mnemonic
Overseas born	Period of residence in Australia Resident (Australia)/visitor status	PER REV
Qualification	Qualification—level and field Qualification—year obtained	QAL YOQ
Religion	Religion	REL
Schooling	Age left school Educational institution: attending, not attending, etc.	ALS EDI
Sex	Sex	SEX
Travel to work	Travel to work (mode) Journey to work—destination zones	TPT DZN
Usual residence	Internal migration indicator—1980, 81 Internal migration indicator—1976, 80, 81 Usual residence 1981 Usual LGA of residence—1981 Usual LGA of residence—1980 Usual LGA of residence—1976 Usual State of residence—1981 Usual State of residence—1980 Usual State of residence—1980 Usual State of residence—1980	RMO RMV RMC RLC RLO RLV RSC RSO RSV
Dwelling characteristic		Mnemonic
Dwelling characteristic Aboriginal dwelling identifie	er	<i>Mnemonic</i> ABD
_		
Aboriginal dwelling identified Bedrooms, number of	e Nature of occupancy	ABD
Aboriginal dwelling identified Bedrooms, number of Buying/owning dwelling—se Females in private dwelling	s Nature of occupancy Nature of occupancy	ABD BED
Aboriginal dwelling identified Bedrooms, number of Buying/owning dwelling—see Females in private dwellings. Furnished/unfurnished—see Males in private dwellings Material of outer walls Mortgage payments, total Mortgage, yes or no—see Males in private dwellings Material of outer walls Mortgage payments, total Mortgage, yes or no—see Males	s Nature of occupancy Nature of occupancy	ABD BED FPD MPD MAT ALM
Aboriginal dwelling identified Bedrooms, number of Buying/owning dwelling—see Females in private dwelling. Furnished/unfurnished—see Males in private dwellings Material of outer walls Mortgage payments, total Mortgage, yes or no—see Motor vehicles, number of Nature of occupancy	Nature of occupancy Nature of occupancy	ABD BED FPD MPD MAT ALM VEH NOC
Aboriginal dwelling identified Bedrooms, number of Buying/owning dwelling—see Females in private dwelling. Furnished/unfurnished—see Males in private dwellings Material of outer walls Mortgage payments, total Mortgage, yes or no—see Motor vehicles, number of Nature of occupancy Non-private dwelling type Occupants of dwelling, num Rent, amount paid Rented, yes or no—see Nat	Nature of occupancy Nature of occupancy Shature of occupancy	ABD BED FPD MPD MAT ALM VEH NOC NPD IMD RNT
Aboriginal dwelling identified Bedrooms, number of Buying/owning dwelling—see Females in private dwelling. Furnished/unfurnished—see Males in private dwellings Material of outer walls Mortgage payments, total Mortgage, yes or no—see Motor vehicles, number of Nature of occupancy Non-private dwelling type Occupants of dwelling, num Rent, amount paid Rented, yes or no—see Nat Rooms in private dwellings.	Nature of occupancy Nature of occupancy There is a second occupancy The is a second occupancy	ABD BED FPD MPD MAT ALM VEH NOC NPD IMD RNT TOT
Aboriginal dwelling identified Bedrooms, number of Buying/owning dwelling—see Females in private dwelling. Furnished/unfurnished—see Males in private dwellings Material of outer walls Mortgage payments, total Mortgage, yes or no—see Motor vehicles, number of Nature of occupancy Non-private dwelling type Occupants of dwelling, num Rent, amount paid Rented, yes or no—see Nat	Nature of occupancy Nature of occupancy There of occupancy	ABD BED FPD MPD MAT ALM VEH NOC NPD IMD RNT

SECTION 3

NOTES ON PERSON AND DWELLING CHARACTERISTICS

This section is designed to clarify and explain some census characteristics (listed in Section 2) and classifications.

The first part of this section deals with person characteristics and the second with dwelling related characteristics. The notes are arranged in *alphabetical order* by characteristic name within each part. The appropriate mnemonic is given after each heading.

For a full appreciation of these notes, refer to the output classifications contained in Appendix B: Census Characteristics and their Classifications.

A list of information papers relating to 1981 Census topics is contained in Section 4 of this paper.

Some special notes on census output tables for small areas appear in Appendix D: Notes on Condensed and Full Format Summary Tables.

A. Notes on person characteristics

Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin

question 16 RAC

Only persons of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin are separately identified in this classification. All other persons who answered this question are classified as 'Not Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin'. Further information on this characteristic is contained in *Census 81-Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders* (2153.0).

Age question 3 AGE

Respondents were asked to provide age in completed years. Where the respondent failed to answer this question, age was allocated by first establishing the minimum age range within which the correct age most probably lay (as indicated by answers to other questions on the schedule) and then by selecting an age, within that range, from a table of random ages based on the latest data on age by sex distributions.

Age left school question 18 ALS

The purpose of this question which relates only to persons 15 years of age and over is to determine the highest level of primary or secondary education completed. For those persons without post-secondary qualifications (as indicated by the answer to Question 20) age left school indicates the educational level attained. Age left school is asked instead of 'level of schooling' to overcome confusion caused by the differences in State and overseas education systems and the variations in them over past decades.

Birthplace of father

question 14 BPF

'Birthplace of father' and 'birthplace of mother' (BPM) each incorporate the same lists of countries (see Appendix B: Census Characteristics and their Classifications). However, the number of countries coded is less than for 'birthplace of individual'.

While the 1981 Census classification is basically the same as that used for the 1976 Census, it gives somewhat more detail. Some of the countries included in 1976 in the 'other countries in Europe' item now have separate codes and some other countries in Asia and America have been regrouped or given separate codes for the 1981 Census. Also, because of the inclusion for the 1981 Census of categories for more African countries and Oceania, the 1976 Census general category 'all other countries' is no longer necessary.

Birthplace of individual

question 11 BPL

Birthplace codes for the overseas born population are often grouped in tables into main English speaking countries and non-English speaking countries. Those countries included in the main English speaking countries category are:

England Scotland Wales Northern Ireland Ireland (Republic) Canada United States of America Republic of South Africa New Zealand

The category non-English speaking countries consists of all other countries and also includes the item 'at sea'.

For the 1981 Census some changes have been made to the 1976 Census birthplace classification. The 1976 classification included a separate category for each State and Territory in Australia for persons born in Australia. Also, where a respondent failed to supply information on his/her birthplace and the birthplace could not be imputed, the code 'Australia (undefined)' was allocated. For 1981 Census processing, however, there is only one category for birthplace 'Australia' and where a respondent's birthplace was not stated, and imputation from other information on the schedule was not possible, birthplace was recorded as 'not stated'.

The 1976 Census birthplace category 'other countries in Europe' has been split for the 1981 Census into two categories: 'other southern Europe' which includes Andorra, Gibraltar, Monaco, San Marino and Europe (undefined); and 'other northern Europe' which includes the Baltic States, Iceland, Liechtenstein and Luxembourg.

Minor changes have been made for the 1981 Census classification to the countries included in the 1976 categories: 'other countries in Asia', 'other countries in America', 'other countries in Oceania' and some groups of African countries. These changes affect the comparability between the 1976 and 1981 Census birthplace classifications. Detailed information on classification changes can be made available on request.

Country names mentioned in answer to the birthplace question are shown in census tabulations according to the current name of the country at the time of preparation of the birthplace index used during processing.

Birthplace of mother

question 14 BPM

The same output classification categories apply as for 'birthplace of father'.

Birthplace of parents

derived from answers to question 14 BPP

This characteristic consists of a selection of countries under three headings:

- (a) Birthplace of father same as birthplace of mother— . . . (countries listed);
- (b) Father born in— . . . (countries listed), mother born elsewhere, or not stated;
- (c) Mother born in—... (countries listed), father born elsewhere, or not stated.

Appendix B contains the detailed classification for BPP.

Country of citizenship

question 13 CIT

The major justification for asking citizenship or nationality is the need to identify the size of groups eligible to vote. The classification is split into 'Commonwealth' and 'non-Commonwealth' countries and includes a category for 'stateless'.

Education institution: attending, not attending, etc.

question 19 EDI

This census characteristic relates to persons 15 years of age and over and includes output categories for 'not attending' an education institution 'attending full time', 'attending part time' and 'not applicable' and 'not stated'.

Families in household—number of

derived from answers to question 4 NOF

This characteristic relates only to occupied private dwellings. Families within occupied private dwellings consist of at least a primary family unit (PFU) whose head is also the head of the household. If a private household contains more than one family unit all other families other than the PFU become secondary family units (SFU's). An SFU must consist of at least two persons, and there can be no more than three SFU's in any household.

More information on census family concepts is contained in Census 81—Dwelling, Household, Family (2150.0).

Family classification code

derived from answers to questions 3, 4 and 19 FMC

The classification of the family characteristic is coded by computer with reference to the answers about household members in questions 3, 4 and 19. Only persons in private dwellings are coded to families. Commune members were separately identified in this classification of the 1976 Census. This was not the case for the 1981 Census for which such persons were subject only to the rules for family coding.

In all family related classifications, only persons present in the household on census night are included. Thus, a number of one person families may exist only because other members of the family were absent on census night. Other families (and households) may be incomplete for the same reason.

For further information refer to Census 81—Dwelling, Household, Family (2150.0).

Family head

derived from answers to question 4 FHD

This census characteristic relates to family units in private dwellings.

So that family units can be identified for census purposes, a head is designated for every household (defined as a person or group of persons living as a domestic unit with common eating arrangements). The household head is also designated head of the primary family unit (see below). If there are no other household members, the household head, by definition, comprises a one person household and a one person family. If there are other household members present on census night, the relationship to household head given in answer to question 4 (and in some cases other information on the schedule) is used to allocate them to the primary family unit, to one or more secondary family units, or to identify them as non-family members.

Secondary family units must consist of at least two persons, one of whom is designated family head, and only up to three SFU's are coded in any household. In the rare cases where there were more than one primary and three secondary families, the additional persons were treated as unrelated individuals.

The output classification for FHD includes categories for 'head of family', 'spouse' and 'other'. The category 'other' includes all occupants of non-private dwellings.

For further information refer to Census 81—Dwelling, Household, Family (2150.0).

Family income

derived from answers to questions 4 and 21 FIN

Family income is defined as the sum of the midpoints of the income ranges (from no income to over \$26,000) of the head of the family and spouse where both are present, or the individual income of the head where no spouse is present. Income of other family members is not included in calculating family income. See also note below on household income.

As with all characteristics relating to family, family income relates only to families in private dwellings. It is discussed in more detail in Census 81—Income (2151.0).

Family number

derived from answers to question 4 FNO

This characteristic indicates whether each member of a household present on census night belongs to a primary family unit or to one of the three possible secondary family units, or is a non-family member. The 'not applicable' category applies to occupants of non-private dwellings.

Further information on families is contained in Census 81—Dwelling, Household, Family (2150.0).

Hours worked

question 30 HRS

This characteristic relates to employed persons 15 years of age and over. Details are sought of the hours actually worked in the main job held in the week prior to the census. This constitutes a change from the 1976 census in which hours usually worked per week in the 'Main job' and 'Other job(s)' were collected separately. The output categories for 1981 Census results are different from those used for the 1976 Census. (Refer to HRS classification details contained in Appendix B).

Household income

derived from answers to questions 3 and 21 HIN

Household income relates to households in occupied private dwellings and is the sum of the mid-points of the ranges of the individual incomes of all persons 15 years of age and older in the dwelling on census night.

Detail on census income characteristics is contained in Census 81—Income (2151.0).

Income unit type

derived from answers to question 4 IUT

Income unit type is a new characteristic introduced for the 1981 Census which applied to occupants of private dwellings. IUT classifies individuals into special sub-family units which, when cross-classified with income data, can be used for welfare-oriented analysis. The income unit types are: head and spouse only; head, spouse and dependant(s); head only and dependant(s); head only; other adult family member; adult non-family member.

Further details of this characteristic are contained in both Census 81—Dwelling, Household, Family (2150.0) and Census 81—Income (2151.0).

Individual income

question 21 INC

This characteristic relates to persons 15 years of age and over. The income question in the 1981 Census asked respondents to state in which of 14 income ranges their usual weekly income fell. Income for census purposes comprises wages and salaries including overtime, superannuation receipts, pensions, family allowances, other benefits, tips and gratuities, business and farm income (less operating expenses) and any other income, before the deduction of tax, superannuation contributions, health insurance, etc. More detail on this census characteristic is provided in *Census 81—Income* (2151.0).

Industry

questions 28 and 29 IND

Information relating to industry of employment was collected in respect of persons aged 15 years and over who were employed members of the labour force.

Two questions were included on the census schedule to determine industry of employment. The industry in which a person is employed was determined by the kind of economic activity carried out by the establishment in which the person worked. Question 28 on the census schedule asked for the trading name of employer and address of workplace. An ABS index of employers' establishments identified by name and address, and precoded to industry using the Australian Standard Industrial Classification (ASIC), was consulted to enable the industry of employer to be coded on the schedule. If the employer's name or the establishment address was not listed in the index, or was not stated by the respondent, the description of activity given in reply to question 29 was used to determine industry of employment.

Further information about industry of employment is contained in Census 81—Industry (2147.0).

Internal migration indicator—1980-1981

derived from answers to questions 8 and 9 RMO

Answers to the questions on place of usual residence at census night and twelve months previously provide an indicator of whether internal migration occurred in that period in respect of the individual concerned. This characteristic is thus only applicable to persons one year of age and over. Only the net movement in the year to June 1981 is obtained: multiple movements, or 'out and back' movements, are not recorded.

More details on internal migration can be obtained by combining RMO with some of the place of usual residence characteristics (to obtain information on departure and destination locations, see RLC, RSC, RLO and RSO below). Refer to Census 81—Usual Residence and Internal Migration (2155.0) for a fuller treatment of this topic.

Internal migration indicator—1976, 1980, 1981

derived from answers to questions 8, 9 and 10 RMV

Output codes for this characteristic indicate whether a person's usual residence was:

- (a) the same in 1976, 1980 and 1981;
- (b) the same in 1976 and 1980, but different in 1981;
- (c) the same in 1976 and 1981, but different in 1980;
- (d) different in 1976 from both 1980 and 1981. (Usual residence in 1980 and 1981 may or may not be the same).

This characteristic does not apply to persons under 5 years of age.

More detailed information relating to internal migration can be obtained by combining RMV with some of the place of usual residence characteristics (to obtain information on departure and destination locations, see RLC, RSC, RLO, RSO, RLV and RSV, below). Refer to Census 81-Usual Residence and Internal Migration (2155.0) for a fuller treatment of this topic.

Issue-total number of children born

question 22 TIS

This question is asked of all females 15 years of age and over. Total issue is tabulated for all live births in the following categories: 1-13 as separate categories; 14 and over; not stated; and not applicable. The issue question in 1981 differs from the issue questions asked in the 1976 Census as the 1981 question includes all children born, not just children from marriages as in 1976.

Journey to work

derived from answers to questions 8 and 28 DZA AND DZN

This characteristic relates only to employed persons in designated journey to work study areas who were enumerated at their usual place of residence on census night.

The study areas are:

Sydney/Wollongong/Newcastle
Melbourne/Geelong
Brisbane/Gold Coast
Adelaide
Perth
Hobart
Launceston
Canberra/Queanbeyan
Albury/Wodonga

DZA is the mnemonic for study area while DZN applies to destination zone codes. DZA must always be used with DZN to identify the study area to which the destination zone codes relate.

Journey to work data provide statistics on journey to work patterns, employment location and 'daytime populations'. Information on this characteristic is derived at the coding stage using the responses to the question on usual residence and address of place of work. Specific addresses are not entered onto the computer record; only CD of origin (i.e. of home) and destination (i.e. for work) zones are entered.

Further information on journey to work is contained in Census 81—Journey to Work (2154.0).

Language—use of English

question 15 ENG

This was a new question for the 1981 Census which sought information on whether a person spoke a language other than English at home; those who did were asked how well they spoke English. Results are tabulated only for persons aged 5 years or over.

Details on ENG are contained in Census 81-Language (2152.0).

Marriage—duration of

question 6 DUR

While this question was asked of all persons 'now married', results are only tabulated for 'now married' women aged 15 years and over, for use in fertility studies.

The 1981 Census classification is up to 58 years in single years, with 59 years and over combined into one group.

Marriages—number of

question 7 MMO

This question was asked of all persons who were married at the time of the census, but only those answers reported by married females aged 15 years and over were tabulated for fertility studies.

Marital status

question 5 MST

The 1981 question on marital status includes a change in response categories from those used at the 1976 Census: the 1976 Census category 'married but permanently separated' was replaced by the category 'separated but not divorced' for the 1981 Census. This change should improve the accuracy of response to the marital status question as it better reflects the provisions of the Family Law Act introduced in 1975. The question gave no guidance on how persons in de facto relationships were to respond. However, persons who reported themselves as married were coded as such, even if they commented that the relationship was not legalised. Where a respondent failed to specify marital status, it was imputed with reference to other information on the census schedule e.g. age, family structure, and duration of marriage if available; supplemented by tables of the distribution of marital status by age (and sex) of the Australian population at large.

Occupation

question 27 OCC

Information on occupation was collected for all employed members of the labour force aged 15 years of age and over.

For classification purposes, an occupation is defined as a collection of jobs sufficiently similar in their main tasks to be grouped under a common title. In other words, an occupation classification relates basically to the kind of work performed. The classification of a person's occupation from response to the census question is difficult because one kind of work can be described in different ways and, conversely, many different kinds of work can be described by a single name. Because of this there are often problems in allocating standard occupation codes to responses to question 27, which consist of each person's self-perception and self-description of his/her occupation.

The coding of occupation was based on the Australian Classification of Occupations which was adapted from the principles embodied in the International Standard Classification of Occupations issued by the International Labour Office, Geneva. Almost all the occupation codes used at the 1981 Census match 1976 Census codes, with the exception of some items in the minor group 'Teachers' (group 'OG').

Further information on occupation is contained in Census 81—Occupation (2148.0).

Occupational status

derived from answers to questions 24, 25 and 26 STC

This characteristic embraces the concepts of employment status, labour force status and occupational status used elsewhere in ABS publications, and includes categories for: wage and salary earner; self-employed; employer; unpaid helper, working 15 hours or more in a family business; unemployed; not in the labour force; and not applicable (i.e. persons aged less than 15 years).

For the 1981 Census, the category 'unemployed' contains both the 1976 Census categories 'unemployed, looking for first job' and 'unemployed, looking for work (not first job)'. The census definition of unemployed uses the week before census night as the reference period, whereas other ABS statistics of the unemployed have a four week reference period. For an explanation of occupational status and related characteristics refer to Census 81—Occupation (2148.0) or Census 81—Industry (2147.0).

Period of residence in Australia

question 12 PER

This characteristic relates only to the overseas born population. The number of years a person born overseas had been resident in Australia is calculated from the answer to question 12, which asked for year of first arrival in Australia.

For the 1976 Census, period of residence in Australia was tabulated up to 28 years in single years with a further category for 29 years or longer. For the 1981 Census the classification shows period of residence up to 35 years in single years, and 35 years or longer in one category.

Primary family—number of persons in

derived from answers to question 4 NFP

This characteristic relates to the number of persons in each primary family unit (excluding non-family members) in occupied private dwellings.

Public/private sector (government/non-government)

question 28 GNG

This characteristic relates to employed persons 15 years of age and over. The output classification categorises a person's employer into Australian Government (department or other); State Government (department or other); Local Government; Private sector; or not stated.

Qualification—level and field

question 20 QAL

Question 20 asked of all persons aged 15 years and over, who were not still at school, if they had obtained any qualifications since leaving school; if they had, the highest qualification obtained since leaving school was sought. Details of the awarding institution, field of study and year obtained were also requested to assist in the processing of responses.

Qualifications were classified by level, and by field of study within each level, according to the ABS Census Index of Qualifications, which is based on the United Nations International Standard Classification of Education. The 1981 Census level of qualification groups 'trade certificate' and 'other certificate' are not exactly comparable with the 1976 Census categories 'technician' and 'trade'; the classification of levels is otherwise the same in both censuses. There are some differences between the field of qualification classification used in 1976 and 1981 and details of these differences and other information on this characteristic are available in Census 81—Education Qualifications (2149.0).

Qualification—year obtained

question 20 YOQ

Like 'level and field' of qualification, this characteristic relates only to persons with qualifications who are aged 15 years and over. Refer to Census 81—Education Qualifications (2149.0) for details.

Religion question 17 REL

At the 1981 Census the instruction alerting respondents to the optional nature of this question was placed adjacent to the question, rather than on the front of the schedule as in the 1976 Census. The non-response rate for this question in 1981 was 10.9%, compared with a rate of 11.8% for the 1976 Census.

Several changes were made to the religion classification for the 1981 Census:

- (a) All Orthodox denominations, however described at the 1976 Census, were coded to the category 'Greek Orthodox'. For the 1981 Census, the equivalent group has been classified as either 'Armenian Apostolic' or 'Orthodox'.
- (b) The Uniting Church of Australia came into being in 1977 and a new category 'Uniting Church' was included for the first time. However the separate categories 'Methodist', 'Presbyterian', and 'Congregational' were retained to include those people who still identified themselves as such in the census.
- (c) A category for 'Latter Day Saints/Mormon' was also included for the first time.
- (d) The category 'Buddhist' was introduced under the heading 'non-Christian'.
- (e) Consultation with users of data on religion prior to the 1981 Census led to the categories of 'Catholic, Roman' and 'Catholic, not Roman' being combined under the single category 'Catholic' for all general outputs from the 1981 Census.

Relationship to head of family

question 4 RLF

Household structure and family structure were determined from answers to the question which asked for relationship to 'person 1'. The words 'person 1' were substituted on the 1981 Census schedule for the previously used term, household head.

Details on family topics are included in Census 81—Dwelling, Household, Family (2150.0).

Resident (Australia)/visitor status

question 8 REV

A visitor is any person who stated in answer to question 8, 'Where does each person usually live?', that his or her usual residence was overseas.

At the 1976 Census, this information was obtained by a direct question asked only of overseas born persons. All Australian born persons were grouped together into one category, 'resident, not stated, not applicable'. The second category in 1976 was 'visitor'.

For the 1981 Census, resident/visitor status was imputed from answers to question 8 on usual residence which was asked of all persons. Thus in 1981, Australian born persons were classified, along with those born overseas, into one of three categories: 'resident', 'visitor' and 'not stated'. There is no 'not applicable' category for this characteristic at the 1981 Census.

Secondary family 1
Secondary family 2 number of persons
Secondary family 3

derived from answers to question 4 NFB
NFC

These characteristics relate only to persons in private dwellings. For census purposes a household may not contain more than three secondary family units, and each secondary family must consist of at least two persons. (See also the notes on Families in household—number of, p. 8). For more information refer to Census 81—Dwelling, Household, Family (2150.0).

Sex question 2 SEX

There is no 'not stated' category for this characteristic. Where a respondent failed to answer question 2, an answer was imputed from other information on the census form.

Travel to work (mode)

question 31 TPT

This question asked how each person with a job travelled to work on the Monday before the census (i.e. 29 June 1981). Some modes of transport may appear in unexpected places, e.g. tram or ferry in the ACT. This is possible, as a person may have been working away from the usual location on the day before census day.

Usual residence 1981 question 8 RMC

Tabulations for this characteristic include two categories: 'usual resident of this dwelling' and 'visitor to this dwelling or not stated'. For information giving the LGA and State of usual residence, other usual residence fields listed below must be used.

Refer also to: Census 81-Usual Residence and Internal Migration (2155.0).

*Usual LGA of residence—1981

derived from answers to question 8 RLC

This classification contains a separate code for census LGA's in each State and Territory. Where a person did not state his/her LGA of usual residence, RLC was regarded as 'not stated'. Where a person's usual residence was overseas, RLC was set to the country of usual residence using birthplace (BPL) codes. The usual residence characteristic 'Usual State of Residence—1981' (RSC) must be used in combination with RLC.

For details, refer to Census 81—Usual Residence and Internal Migration (2155.0).

Usual State of residence—1981

question 8 RSC

This characteristic contains separate categories for each Australian State and Territory, 'overseas' and 'not stated'. Refer to Census 81—Usual Residence and Internal Migration (2155.0).

*Usual LGA of residence—1980

derived from answers to question 9 RLO

This characteristic can only apply to persons one year of age and over. Codes are allocated for LGAs in each State and Territory, and a zero is allocated for responses of 'overseas', 'not stated' and 'not applicable' (i.e. persons aged less than one year).

This characteristic must be used in combination with 'Usual State of Residence—1980' (RSO).

For more detail refer to Census 81—Usual Residence and Internal Migration (2155.0).

Usual State of residence—1980

question 9 RSO

This characteristic contains separate categories for each Australian State and Territory, 'overseas', 'not stated' and 'not applicable' (i.e. persons aged less than one year).

See also Census 81—Usual Residence and Internal Migration (2155.0).

*Usual LGA of residence—1976

derived from answers to question 10 RLV

This usual residence characteristic can only apply to persons five years of age and over. Codes are allocated for LGA's in each State and Territory, and a zero is allocated for responses of 'overseas', 'not stated' and 'not applicable' (persons aged less than five years).

RLV must be used in combination with 'Usual State of Residence—1976' (RSV).

For further information on usual residence refer to Census 81—Usual Residence and Internal Migration (2155.0).

Usual State of residence—1976

question 10 RSV

This characteristic contains separate categories for each Australian State or Territory, 'overseas', 'not stated' and 'not applicable' (persons aged less than five years).

See also Census 81—Usual Residence and Internal Migration (2155.0).

*Information on these usual residence characteristics for geographic areas other than LGA's can be obtained, but only for areas comprising combinations of whole LGA's. Statistics for areas which do not comprise whole LGA's, such as some statistical divisions and postcode areas (whose boundaries may cross LGA boundaries) cannot be accurately produced.

B. Notes on dwelling characteristics

Four questions relating to private dwellings were asked of the householder in the 1981 Census. Another three questions on the back of the census schedule were completed by the collector. Questions asked of the householder related to characteristics of the dwelling, while the collector completed questions relating to dwelling structure.

For census purposes, dwellings are divided into two main groups: private dwellings (which may be occupied or unoccupied) and non-private dwellings.

A private dwelling is normally a house or flat, but it can also be a tent, houseboat, or caravan if standing on its own block of land. A tent or caravan is not considered to be a private dwelling if it is occupied by members of a household resident in an adjacent dwelling, i.e. the tent or caravan is considered to be part of that adjacent dwelling.

An occupied private dwelling is defined as the premises occupied by a household on census night. For census purposes, a household is a person or group of persons who live together and eat together as a single domestic unit. It is possible, then, for more than one household to live in one house or structure. For example, a lodger who lives with a family and provides all his food for himself is not a member of the family's household but constitutes a separate household, and therefore completes a separate householder's schedule. Because an occupied dwelling is defined in this way, the number of households and number of occupied dwellings is identical and the number of occupied dwellings in an area, as defined for census purposes, may often be greater than the known number of structures.

An unoccupied private dwelling is a structure built specifically for living purposes and capable of being lived in, but unoccupied at the time of the census. Vacant houses, holiday houses, huts, cabins (other than seasonal worker's quarters) and houseboats are therefore counted as unoccupied dwellings; but vacant tents, garages and caravans (if not normally occupied) are not. Only private dwellings can be classified as unoccupied. Unoccupied dwellings include dwellings vacant because they have been newly completed, dwellings vacant for demolition or repair, holiday homes, dwellings to let and dwellings where the household was absent on census night.

The classification 'Reason unoccupied' (RUN) relates only to unoccupied private dwellings, and is based on the observation of the census collector.

Non-private dwellings (NPDs) are hotels, hostels, non-private boarding houses, gaols, religious and charitable institutions, defence establishments and other communal dwellings. Usually, occupants of such dwellings will be using communal facilities such as hotel dining-rooms or mess halls. A caravan in a caravan park (whether permanently or temporarily located) is treated as part of a non-private dwelling, as are self-contained units provided by commercial enterprises such as hotels, motels or guest-houses.

Separate categories for 'campers out' and 'migratory' are included in the NPD classification.

The dwelling characteristics outlined below are discussed in more detail in Census 81—Dwelling, Household, Family (2150.0).

Aboriginal dwelling identifier

derived from answers to question 16 ABD

This characteristic is used to divide dwellings into: Aboriginal dwellings, Torres Strait Islander (TSI) dwellings and other dwellings.

If the head of a household or (where present) the spouse stated 'Aboriginal' or 'TSI' origin in answer to question 16, the dwelling was classified respectively as an Aboriginal or TSI dwelling. If neither head nor spouse was of Aboriginal or TSI origin, then the dwelling was classed as 'other'.

Bedrooms-number of

question H1 BED

This characteristic is relevant only to occupied private dwellings.

The 1981 Census classification for number of bedrooms includes separate categories for 'no bedrooms' and 'not applicable'. At the 1976 Census, these two items were included in a single category, 'no bedrooms or not applicable'. Thus the decrease in the number of dwellings in the 'no bedroom' category between 1976 and 1981 Census results is largely attributable to a different approach to the classification of bedsitters from that used at the 1976 Census.

Females in private dwellings

computed during processing FPD

This characteristic classifies each dwelling according to the number of females present in the dwelling on census night. In this classification, a code 'zero' means either no females in the dwelling or not applicable (NPDs).

Males in private dwellings

computed during processing MPD

This characteristic classifies each dwelling according to the number of males present in the dwelling on census night. In this classification, a code 'zero' means either no males in the dwelling, or not applicable (NPDs).

Material of outer walls

collector's question C2 MAT

This topic is based on replies supplied by the collector for all private occupied and unoccupied dwellings. In the 1976 Census this information was obtained from householders and this may affect comparability of the data between the two Censuses. Furthermore, the 1976 classification applied only to occupied private dwellings; unoccupied dwellings were coded to 'not applicable'.

The 1981 category 'brick, brick veneer, stone' is a combination of the two 1976 items 'brick, brick veneer' and 'stone'; 1981 'other' is a combination of 1976 'metal' and 'other' categories.

Mortgage payments—total

question H2 ALM

This characteristic relates only to occupied private dwellings being purchased by any usual member of the household. Because of price and income changes between censuses, caution must be exercised when making any intercensal comparisons of this item.

For the 1981 Census, a response indicating monthly mortgage payments of less than one dollar was recoded to ALM = \$1.

Motor vehicles—number of

question H4 VEH

Information on the number of registered motor vehicles owned or used by members of a private household, and garaged at or parked near the dwelling on census night, was requested in question H4. Motor bikes, motor scooters and tractors were excluded but company vehicles kept at home were included.

Nature of occupancy

questions H2 and H3 NOC

This characteristic can relate only to occupied private dwellings. It combines information on whether a dwelling is owned (subject to mortgage or otherwise) or is rented (furnished or unfurnished, and type of landlord). The nature of occupancy classification distinguishes between 'owner' and 'purchaser' (of dwelling subject to mortgage or contract of sale); where the information provided indicates ownership but is not clear on whether a dwelling is or is not subject to mortgage, the nature of occupancy is coded to owner/purchaser undefined.

Non-private dwelling type

NPD

See notes at the beginning of this part (Part B: Notes on Dwelling Characteristics) for details of non-private dwellings, p. 14.

Occupants of dwelling-number of

computed during processing IMD

This characteristic relates to both private and non-private dwellings, and is set to zero for unoccupied private dwellings.

Rent-amount paid

question H3 RNT

This characteristic relates only to rented occupied private dwellings.

There is some difficulty with intercensal comparisons of this characteristic because of limited availability of comparable classifications: census classifications for RNT are shown by single dollars up to \$148 for the 1981 Census, but only up to \$98 in 1976.

In 1976 when a response was given that rent was paid on the dwelling but no money amount was entered, a rent of \$1 was shown. However, for 1981 there is a category for RNT = \$0 which includes 'not stated'.

Rooms in private dwellings-number of

question H1 TOT

This characteristic relates only to occupied private dwellings and includes categories for one, two, three etc. up to seven rooms, eight rooms or more, not stated and not applicable.

Reason unoccupied

collector's question C3 RUN

The characteristic 'reason unoccupied' relates only to unoccupied private dwellings, and is based on the observation of the census collector.

Structure of dwelling

collector's question C1 STR

The dwelling structure classification is based on replies supplied by the collector through external observations of the structure type of private dwellings. Some regrouping of the dwelling structure classification occurred between the 1976 and 1981 Censuses. The 1981 category 'other medium density housing' is a combination of the 1976 categories: 'blocks of flats up to and including three storeys' and 'villa units and townhouses'. The 1976 category 'blocks of flats or home units over three storeys' is simply called 'flats over 3 storeys' in 1981.

SECTION 4

RELEASE OF CENSUS DATA

Census 81 data are being released in statistical publications, on microfiche, on magnetic tape and in maps. A number of other releases are being published which explain the outputs available and some of the more difficult characteristics. In addition, a number of technical papers are being released with the magnetic tape files to explain their use

Statistical publications

The statistical publications are the major bookshelf reference material containing census results and are ideal for quick and frequent reference.

Five statistical publications are being released from the 1981 Census.

Preliminary Counts—Australia, States and Territories (2209.0)

This free publication contains preliminary statistics on the age, sex and marital status of the population as counted at the census.

Census of Population and Housing, Counts of Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders, Australia, States and Territories, 30 June 1971, 1976, 1981 (2164.0)

This is a free publication which contains two tables, one giving counts of Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders by States and Territories and the other giving further geographic detail for major urban, other urban and rural populations.

Bulletin 1: Persons and Dwellings in Local Government Areas and Urban Centres (2401.0-2408.0)

This series of priced publications is being produced for each State and Territory. A set of statistical area maps are included.

Bulletin 2: Summary Characteristics of Persons and Dwellings (2435.0-2443.0)

This series of priced publications is being produced for each State and Territory and for Australia. Some intercensal comparisons with 1976 and earlier censuses are made.

Bulletin 3: Cross-classified Characteristics of Persons and Dwellings (2444.0-2452.0)

This series of priced publications will be produced for States, Territories and Australia. It will contain cross-classified tables within five themes, namely birthplace, income, labour force, demography and social, and housing.

Further details of statistical publications appear in Census 81-Statistical Publications (2144.0) (a free publication).

Microfiche

1981 Census data will be available on some 3,500 microfiche; each microfiche can hold the equivalent of 269 pages of computer printout, and costs 30 cents to purchase from the ABS.

Statistics on microfiche include:

- (a) small area summary tables and counts for most geographic areas from CD's up to Australia level and
- (b) cross-classified tables giving more detailed statistics on characteristics of persons and dwellings at broader geographic levels.

All publications, CD field maps and geographic code and conversion lists (e.g. LGA's to Postcodes) are also being published on microfiche.

The information paper: Census 81—Microfiche (2145.0) (a free publication) gives detailed information about microfiche output.

Magnetic tape files

Census files contain large quantities of summary statistics, some of which are also available on microfiche or in statistical publications.

The 1981 Census magnetic tape files are:

- (a) Geographic Descriptor File;
- (b) Collection District Master File;
- (c) Collection District Summary File;
- (d) Local Government Area Summary File;
- (e) CD and LGA Summary Files Print Programs;
- (f) Household Sample File;
- (g) Persons Sample File;
- (h) Census Descriptor File; and
- (i) Descriptor File for Household Sample
- (i) Descriptor File for Persons Sample
- (k) A number of detailed tables on magnetic tape, prefixed MT.

Geographic Descriptor File (GDF)

This file contains some basic information, including the names and codes and the numbers of persons and dwellings, for each of the standard statistical areas (LGA's to States), and some data on area size.

Collection District Master File (CDMF)

The CDMF contains counts of dwellings and persons, area and geographic codes for every CD in Australia. The geographic data include the latitude and longitude and the Commonwealth electoral division of the CD.

Collection District Summary File (CDSF)

The CDSF (7 reels of magnetic tape plus a test file) presents summary characteristics of persons and their dwellings for every CD in Australia.

Local Government Area Summary File (LGASF)

The LGASF contains the same summary tables as the CDSF, describing the characteristics of persons and their dwellings for every LGA in Australia.

CD and LGA Summary Files Print Programs

This reel contains the source code for two COBOL programs that may assist users in making better use of the CDSF and LGASF.

A print subprogram calculates row and column totals and percentages for the tables on the CD or LGA summary files, and uses COBOL's Report Writer to print these tables.

Household Sample File

This file contains census data for a one per cent sample of unidentified private dwellings and all persons (unidentified) within each selected dwelling plus a one per cent sample of unidentified persons in non-private dwellings.

Persons Sample File

This file contains census data for a one per cent sample of unidentified individuals, with some geographic information and regrouping of detail for some variables to avoid the risk of releasing identifiable information.

Census Descriptor File

This file, designed for use with some magnetic tape output, contains codes and descriptors for all versions of the classifications used in the production of census tables.

Descriptor File for Household Sample

This file contains codes and descriptions for all the classifications on the Household Sample File.

Descriptor File for Persons Sample

This file contains codes and descriptions for all the classifications on the Persons Sample File.

Detailed tables on magnetic tape

A large number of these tables will be released to satisfy specific demands for detailed data which can be manipulated by computer.

The free information papers: Census 81—Magnetic Tape Summary Files (2143.0), Census 81—Sample Files on Magnetic Tape (2165.0), and Census 81—Detailed Tables on Magnetic Tape (2166.0) contain magnetic tape order forms and further details of the above releases on magnetic tape.

Maps

To complement census results the following 1981 Census maps are being produced:

- (a) Statistical area maps;
- (b) 1981 Census field maps;
- (c) Australia: Statistical Divisions and Local Government Area map 1:5,000,000 scale;
- (d) Australia: Population Distribution map 1:5,000,000 scale; and
- (e) 1981 Atlases of Population and Housing.

These maps are described in detail in the information paper: Census 81—Maps (2146.0) (a free publication).

Other information papers

The production programmme planned from the 1981 Census is contained in Census 81—Data Release Plans (2142.0) and its Addendum (a free publication).

The Catalogue of 1981 Census Tables (2139.0) lists summary tables, cross-classified tables, statistical publication tables and detailed tables on magnetic tape. The catalogue can be obtained free of charge.

Other census (free) publications are listed below. Note that none of these contain statistics.

Geographic Code List (2141.0)(a)

Census 81-Industry (2147.0)(a)

Census 81—Occupation (2148.0)(a)

Census 81—Education Qualifications (2149.0)(a)

Census 81—Dwelling, Household, Family (2150.0)(a)

Census 81—Income (2151.0)(a)

Census 81—Language (2152.)(a)

Census 81—Aboriginals and Torres Strait Islanders (2153.0)(a)

Census 81—Journey to work (2154.0)

Census 81—Usual Residence and Internal Migration (2155.0)

Census 81—Effects of Introduced Random Error (2156.0)(a)

(a) already available.

Condensed and full format summary tables

The most widely published 1981 Census statistics are the condensed and full format summary tables for small areas, available on microfiche (batches 81.201-81.212 and 81.301-81.305), on magnetic tape (CDSF and LGASF), and through an ABS inquiry service. To assist users to understand the tables, some explanatory notes are contained in Appendix D.

IN CONFIDENCE



APPENDIX A

State	
Div.	
S. Div.	
C.D.	
Rec. No.	

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Census of Population and Housing Australia

30 June 1981

Householder & Schedule

Dear Householder,

Tuesday, 30 June 1981, is Census Day.

The census is an important statistical collection, which not only counts the number of people throughout Australia, but also measures such things as internal migration, occupation and indistry of those in the labour force, and housing conditions. The enclosed pamphlet gives you a more detailed description of the value of the data collected in the census and the uses to which they will be put.

The census is the only way of getting a complete picture of all persons in Australia at the one time.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics is required by law to take a complete census of Australia every five years. The Act under which the census is taken is called the *Census and Statistics Act* 1905. This Act makes it compulsory for you to provide the information requested.

For your protection the same Act guarantees that your answers will be treated in confidence. All staff engaged on the census are required by law to protect the confidentiality of information collected. It would be an offence for any information relating to an identifiable person or household to be released to any other Government Department or agency, or indeed to anyone outside the Statistics Bureau.

If you have difficulties filling out this form, please ask the Collector for help or telephone......

Your co-operation in carefully completing the form will contribute greatly to the success of the census.

AUSTRALIAN STATISTICIAN

Signature of Person	
Address:	
No. and street	
Suburb town or locality	Postcode

What is a Household?

Persons living and eating together as a domestic unit are a household. A person living alone is also a household. If there is more than one household in this dwelling, obtain extra Schedules from the Collector AND FILL IN A SEPARATE SCHEDULE FOR EACH HOUSEHOLD.

THIS SCHEDULE

Who to Include

List in the top row all persons (including visitors) who spent the night of Tuesday, 30 June 1981, in this household or returned on Wednesday, 1 July 1981, without having been counted elsewhere. USE ONE COLUMN FOR EACH PERSON. If there are more than 8 persons in this household, obtain extra Forms from the Collector.

On pages 1-5 give details of all persons who spent the night of Tuesday, 30 June 1981, in this household.

Complete particulars of this dwelling on page 5.

When Answering Questions

Please use ink or ball point pen.

Read the questions and instructions carefully; give your answer and then go to the next question.

Most answers can be given simply by placing a tick in an appropriate $\ensuremath{\mathsf{box}}$.

If you do not know the exact answer, give the best estimate you can.

Privac

If any person in your household prefers, for privacy reasons, not to be recorded on this Schedule, please ask the Collector for a Personal Form and envelope. The completed Form should be sealed in the envelope and delivered unopened to the Collector.

Please ask for an envelope in which to seal your completed Schedule and/or Personal Form(s), if you wish the Collector not to see them.

Finally

After filling in the Schedule, please sign it and enter the required address on the front page in the space provided.

The Collector will return as soon as possible after Tuesday, 30 June 1981, for the Schedule.

COLLECTOR'S USE ONLY

Males	Females	Persons

Signature of Collector

For each person who uses a Personal Form, write only the name, sex and relationship to Person 1 and write "P.F." in the age question on this Schedule.

1.	Name of each person who spent the night of 30 June 1981 in this household:	PERSON 1	PERSON 2	PERSON 3
•	Include any person who returned on Wednesday, 1 July 1981, without having been counted elsewhere.			
•	Record details for all adults, children and babies (including visitors) who spent the night of Tuesday, 30 June 1981, in this household.	Christian or given name	Christian or given name	Christian or given name
•	Enter the household head or any adult household member as Person 1.	Surname	Surname	Sürname
	Sex: Tick one box for each person (e.g. ☑).	Male [] or Female []	Male □ or Female □	Male ☐ or Female ☐
•	Age: In years and completed months. If age is less than one year write "0" years and the number of completed months.	years months	vearsmonths	yearsmonths
	What is each person's relationship to Person 1? Examples of other relationships: mother, father, sister, son-in-law, granddaughter, uncle, boarder, visitor, co-tenant, flatmate, commune member, etc	Person 1	Wife 1 Husband 2 Son 2 Daughter 4 Other 5	Son
5.	What is each person's present marital status?	Never married 1 Now married 2 Separated but not divorced 3 Divorced 4 Widowed 5	Never married 1 Now married 2 Separated but not divorced 3	Never married
	Answer questions 6 and 7 for each person now married.			
Ь.	What is the length (in years) of the person's present marriage?	years	years	years
7.	Has the person been married more than once?	No, married once only	' - ' - '	
	Where does each person usually live?	At the address shown on front of this form		At the address shown on front of this form
	"Usual" residence is that address at which a person has lived or intends to live for any period of 6 months or more in 1981. For persons who now have no usual residence, regard this	usual address. No. and	If "Elsewhere" please print the usual address. No. and	If "Elsewhere" please print the usual address. No. and
•	dwelling as their usual residence and tick box 1.	street. Suburb, town or locality. Name of local council State	street Suburb, town or locality Name of local council State Postcode	street Suburb, town or locality Name of local council State Postcode
•	If usual residence is overseas, write only name of country.	Country	Country	Country
9.	Where was each person's usual residence one year ago (i.e. at 30 June 1980)?	Same as in question 8	Same as in question 8	Same as in question 8
	If the person is less than one year old, write "N/A". For persons who had no usual residence on 30 June 1980, give the address at which they were then living.	if "Elsewhere" please print usual address one year ago. No. and street. Suburb, town or locality. Name of local council	f "Elsewhere" please print usual address one year ago. No. and street. Suburb, town or locality	If "Elsewhere" please print usual address one year ago. No. and street. Suburb, town or locality
•	If usual residence was overseas, write only "O/S".	StatePostcode	StatePostcode	StatePostcode
•	Where was each person's usual residence five years ago (i.e. at 30 June 1976)? If the person is less than five years old, write "N/A". For persons who had no usual residence on 30 June 1976, give the address at which they were then living.	Same as in question 8	Same as in question 9	Same as in question 8 2 Same as in question 9 2 Elsewhere 3 if "Elsewhere" please print usual address five years ago. No. and street Suburb, town or locality. Name of local council
	If usual residence was overseas, write only "O/S".	StatePostcode	StatePostcode	StatePostcode

Wife	Wife	Wife	Wife	Wife
Husband 2	Husband	Husband	Husband 2	Husband
Son	Son		Son	_
Daughter 4	Daughter 4	Daughter	Daughter 4	Daughter
Other 5	Other 5	Other	Other5	Other
Please state	Please state	Please state	Please state	Please state
Never married	Never married	Never married	Never married	Never married
Now married	Now married	Now married 2	Now married 2	_
Separated but not divorced 3		Separated but not divorced	Separated but not divorced	_
Divorced	Divorced	Divorced	Divorced	
Widowed 5	1	Widowed	Widowed	_
years	years	years	years	years
	No, married once only 1	No, married once only 1	No, married once only	· ·
Yes 2	Yes 2	Yes 2	Yes	Yes
At the address shown on front of this form	At the address shown on front of this form	At the address shown on front of this form	At the address shown on front of this form	At the address shown on front of this form
Elsewhere	Elsewhere 2	Elsewhere 2	Elsewhere 2	
2	EISEWHEIE		Elsewilete	Eisewnere
f "Elsewhere" please print the usual address.	If "Elsewhere" please print the usual address.	If "Elsewhere" please print the usual address.	If "Elsewhere" please print the usual address.	If "Elsewhere" please print the usual address.
No. and	No. and	No. and	No. and	No. and
street	street	street	street	street
Suburb, town or locality	Suburb, town or locality	Suburb, town or locality	Suburb, town	Suburb, town
Name of			or locality	or locality
local council	Name of local council	Name of local council	Name of local council	Name of local council
State Postcode	State Postcode	State Postcode	State Postcode	State Postcode
Country	Country	Country	Country	Country
Same as in question 8	Same as in question 8	Same as in question 8	Same as in question 8	Same as in question 8
Elsewhere	Elsewhere 2	Elsewhere	Elsewhere	Elsewhere
· -		,	<u> </u>	r
If "Elsewhere" please print usual	If "Elsewhere" please print usual	If "Elsewhere" please print usual	If "Elsewhere" please print usual	If "Elsewhere" please print usual
address one year ago.	address one year ago.	address one year ago.	address one year ago.	address one year ago.
No. and street	No. and street	No. and street	No. and street	No. and
Suburb. town	Suburb, town	Suburb, town	Suburb, town	Street
or locality	or locality	or locality	or locality	Suburb, town or locality
Name of	Name of	Name of	Name of	Name of
local council	local council	local council	local council	local council
StatePostcode	State Postcode	StatePostcode	StatePostcode	StatePostcode
Same as in question 8	Same as in question 8	Same as in question 8	Same as in question 8	Same as in question 8
Same as in question 9	Same as in question 9	Same as in question 9	Same as in question 9	Same as in question 9
Elsewhere	Elsewhere	Elsewhere	Elsewhere	Elsewhere
,			l	
If "Elsewhere" please print usual address five years ago.	If "Elsewhere" please print usual			
•	address five years ago.			
No. and street	No. and street	No. and street	No. and street	No. and street
Suburb, town or locality	Suburb, town	Suburb, town or locality	Suburb, town or locality	Suburb, town or locality
Name of	or locality	•	Name of	· ·
local council	Name of local council	Name of local council	local council	Name of local council
			·	
C+-+- D + +	StatePostcode	StatePostcode	State Postcode	State Postcode
State Postcode	Jiais rosicode		V.0.0	

11. Where was each person born?	Australia	Australia 1 Overseas 2 Print country of birth	Print country of birth
Answer question 12 for each person born overseas. 12. When did the person first arrive in Australia?	Year 19	Year 19	Year 19
 13. What is the country of citizenship of each person? For persons born in Australia, naturalised, registered or granted Australian citizenship, tick box 1. 	Australia		Australia 1 Other 2 Print country of citizenship
14. Where were each person's father and mother born?	Father's country of birth Mother's country of birth	Father's country of birth Mother's country of birth	Father's country of birth Mother's country of birth
15. Does the person speak a language other than English at home?		No, only speaks English	
16. Is the person of Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander origin? • For persons of mixed origin, indicate the one to which they consider themselves to belong.	Yes, Aboriginal 2	No	Yes, Aboriginal 2
17. What is each person's religious denomination? • This question is optional. • If no religion write "None". Page 2	Religion	Religion	Religion

ł

Australia 1 Overseas 2 Print country of birth	Overseas 2 Print country of birth	Australia 1 Overseas 2 Print country of birth	Overseas 2	Overseas 2
Year 19				
Australia 1 Other 2 Print country of citizenship	Australia 1 Other 2 Print country of citizenship	Australia. 1 Other 2 Print country of citizenship	Australia 1 Other 2 Print country of citizenship	
Father's country of birth Mother's country of birth	Father's country of birth Mother's country of birth	Father's country of birth Mother's country of birth	Father's country of birth Mother's country of birth	Father's country of birth Mother's country of birth
		No, only speaks English		
How well does this person speak English? Very well	How well does this person speak English? Very well	How well does this person speak English? Very well	· •	
Not at all 4	Not well	Not well	Not well	Not well
No	Yes, Aboriginal 2	No	Yes, Aboriginal 2	Yes, Aboriginal 2
Religion	Religion	Religion	Religion	Religion
			•	P.T.O. ———

	Answer the remaining questions for each person 15 years of age or more.			
18.	How old was each person when they left school?	Age left schoolyears	_	Age left schoolyears
•	For persons who are full-time primary or secondary school students, tick box 1.	Still at primary or secondary school		h
_•	For persons who did not go to school, tick box 2.	Did not go to school	Did not go to school	Did not go to school
19.	Is the person attending a school or any other educational institution?	No	No	No
_	For persons who are external/correspondence students,		Yes, full-time student 2 Yes, part-time student 3	
	indicate whether full-time or part-time.	res, part-time stodent	res, part-time student	res, part-time student
20.	Has the person obtained a trade or any other		No	
	qualification since leaving school?	Still at primary or secondary school	Still at primary or secondary school	
		Yes	Yes 3	Yes 3
•	For persons who are full-time primary or secondary school students, tick box 2.	Please print details of highest	Please print details of highest	Please print details of highest
	Examples of qualification names are:	qualification obtained.	qualification obtained.	qualification obtained.
[trade certificate, diploma in science, B.A.	· ·	Qualification name	Qualification name
	Examples of institutions are: Sydney Technical College, University of W.A.		N	N
		Name of institution	Name of institution	Name of institution
	Examples of fields of study are: plumbing, computing, geography		Field of study	
		Year obtained	,	· ·
		No income	No income	No income
21.	What is the gross income (including pensions and/or allowances) that each person usually			· :
	receives each week from all sources?	Less than \$1000 p.yr 2	Less than \$19 p.wk. Less than \$1000 p.yr	Less than \$1000 p.yr.
ļ		\$19 to \$38 p.wk. \$1000 to \$2000 p.yr	\$19 to \$38 p.wk. \$1000 to \$2000 p.yr	\$19 to \$38 p.wk. \$1000 to \$2000 p.yr
		\$39 to \$58 p.wk. \$2001 to \$3000 p.yr 4	\$39 to \$58 p.wk. \$2001 to \$3000 p.yr 4	\$39 to \$58 p.wk. \$2001 to \$3000 p.yr
•	If unable to estimate income on a weekly basis, tick the appropriate box to show present income on an annual basis.		\$59 to \$77 p.wk. \$3001 to \$4000 p.yr 5	
	- Proposition of the product income of the annual social	\$78 to \$115 p.wk. \$4001 to \$6000 p.yr	\$78 to \$115 p.wk. \$4001 to \$6000 p.yr	\$78 to \$115 p.wk. \$4001 to \$6000 p.yr
		\$116 to \$154 p.wk. \$6001 to \$8000 p.yr	\$116 to \$154 p.wk. \$6001 to \$8000 p.yr	\$116 to \$154 p.wk. \$6001 to \$8000 p.yr
•	Count all income, wages, salary, overtime, tax, superannuation,		\$155 to \$192 p.wk. \$8001 to \$10000 p.yr 8	
	family allowance health insurance, etc (child endowment), pensions,	\$193 to \$231 p.wk. \$10001 to \$12000 p.yr	\$193 to \$231 p.wk. \$10001 to \$12000 p.yr g	\$193 to \$231 p.wk. \$10001 to \$12000 p.yr
	superannuation, tips and gratuities,	\$232 to \$288 p.wk. \$12001 to \$15000 p.yr	\$232 to \$288 p.wk. \$12001 to \$15000 p.yr	\$232 to \$288 p.wk. \$12001 to \$15000 p.yr
	business or farm income (less expenses of operation), unemployment benefits, etc	\$289 to \$346 p.wk. \$15001 to \$18000 p.yr	\$289 to \$346 p.wk. \$15001 to \$18000 p.yr	\$289 to \$346 p.wk. \$15001 to \$18000 p.yr
		\$347 to \$423 p.wk. \$18001 to \$22000 p.yr	\$347 to \$423 p.wk. \$18001 to \$22000 p.yr	\$347 to \$423 p.wk. \$18001 to \$22000 p.yr
		\$424 to \$500 p.wk. \$22001 to \$26000 p.yr	\$424 to \$500 p.wk. \$22001 to \$26000 p.yr	\$424 to \$500 p.wk. \$22001 to \$26000 p.yr
		Over \$500 p.wk. Over \$26000 p.yr	Over \$500 p.wk. Over \$26000 p.yr	Over \$500 p.wk. Over \$26000 p.yr
22.	For each woman, how many babies has she ever had?	Now living	Now living	Now living
•	Do not include still-births.	Not now living	Not now living	Not now living
$\overline{}$	If none, write "None".	Total	Total	Total
Page 3.				

Age left schoolyears	Age left schoolvears	Age left schoolyears	Age left school years	Age left schoolvears
Still at primary or				
secondary school	secondary school			secondary school 1
Did not go to school				
No	No	No	No	No
Yes, full-time student 2		Yes, full-time student	Yes, full-time student 2	Yes, full-time student
Yes, part-time student	Yes, part-time student 3	Yes, part-time student	Yes, part-time student	Yes, part-time student
No	No	No	No	No
Still at primary or secondary school				
Yes	Yes		•	
			· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Please print details of highest qualification obtained.				
Qualification name				
Name of institution	Name of institution		Name of institution	Name of institution
Field of study	Field of study		Field of study	Field of study
Year obtained				
No income 1	No income	No income	No income	No income
Less than \$19 p.wk. Less than \$1000 p.yr	Less than \$19 p.wk. Less than \$1000 p.yr 2	Less than \$19 p.wk. Less than \$1000 p.yr	Less than \$19 p.wk. Less than \$1000 p.yr	Less than \$19 p.wk. Less than \$1000 p.yr
\$19 to \$38 p.wk. \$1000 to \$2000 p.yr 3	\$19 to \$38 p.wk. \$1000 to \$2000 p.yr	\$19 to' \$38 p.wk. \$1000 to \$2000 p.yr	\$19 to \$38 p.wk. \$1000 to \$2000 p.yr	\$19 to \$38 p.wk. \$1000 to \$2000 p.yr
\$39 to \$58 p.wk. \$2001 to \$3000 p.yr	\$39 to \$58 p.wk. \$2001 to \$3000 p.yr 4			
\$59 to \$77 p.wk. \$3001 to \$4000 p.yr				
\$78 to \$115 p.wk. \$4001 to \$6000 p.yr				
\$116 to \$154 p.wk. \$6001 to \$8000 p.yr	\$116 to \$154 p.wk. \$6001 to \$8000 p.yr	\$116 to \$154 p.wk. \$6001 to \$8000 p.yr	\$116 to \$154 p.wk. \$6001 to \$8000 p.yr 7	\$116 to \$154 p.wk. \$6001 to \$8000 p.yr
\$155 to \$192 p.wk. \$8001 to \$10000 p.yr	\$155 to \$192 p.wk. \$8001 to \$10000 p.yr a	\$155 to \$192 p.wk. \$8001 to \$10000 p.yr	\$155 to \$192 p.wk, \$8001 to \$10000 p.yr	\$155 to \$192 p.wk. \$8001 to \$10000 p.yr
\$193 to \$231 p.wk. \$10001 to \$12000 p.yr				
\$232 to \$288 p.wk. \$12001 to \$15000 p.yr	\$232 to \$288 p.wk. \$12001 to \$15000 p.yr	\$232 to \$288 p.wk. \$12001 to \$15000 p.yr	\$232 to \$288 p.wk. \$12001 to \$15000 p.yr□10	\$232 to \$288 p.wk. \$12001 to \$15000 p.yr
\$289 to \$346 p.wk. \$15001 to \$18000 p.yr				
\$347 to \$423 p.wk. \$18001 to \$22000 p.yr				
\$424 to \$500 p.wk. \$22001 to \$26000 p.yr	\$424 to \$500 p.wk, \$22001 to \$26000 p.yr,			
Over \$500 p.wk. Over \$26000 p.yr	Over \$500 p.wk. Over \$26000 p.yr	Over \$500 p.wk. Over \$26000 p.yr	Over \$500 p.wk. Over \$26000 p.yr	Over \$500 p.wk. Over \$26000 p.yr
Now living				
Not now living	Not now living		Not now living	Not now living
Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
				P.T.O. ———

23. Did the person do any work at all LAST WEEK?	Yes, worked for wages, salary, payment or profit	Yes, worked for wages, salary, payment or profit	Yes, worked for wages, salary, payment or profit
• For each person ticked in box 1, go to question 26.	Yes, but did unpaid work only 2 No, did not work 3	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	Yes, but did unpaid work only 2 No, did not work 3
		3	3
24. LAST WEEK, did the person have a full-time or part-time job of any kind, business, profession or farm? (even if on holidays, sick, on strike, temporarily stood down, etc.)	Yes, had a paid job, a business, a profession or a farm last week	Yes, had a paid job, a business, a profession or a farm last week	Yes, had a paid job, a business, a profession or a farm last week
·	Yes, helped without pay in a family business 2	Yes, helped without pay in a family business	Yes, helped without pay in a family business 2
Tick one box only.	Yes, unpaid job only 3	I	Yes, unpaid job only 3
	No, did not have any job, business, profession or farm last week	No, did not have any job, business, profession or farm last week	No, did not have any job, business, profession or farm last week
25. Did the person look for work LAST WEEK?	No, did not look for work	No, did not look for work	No, did not look for work
 Looking for work means being registered with the Commonwealth Employment Service, approaching a prospective employer, placing or answering advertisements, writing letters of application or awaiting the results of recent applications. 	Yes, tooked for work	Yes, looked for work 2	Yes, looked for work 2
For each person ticked in box 3 or 4 in question 24, do not answer questions 26-31.			
26. In the main job held LAST WEEK, was the person:	A wage or salary earner? 1	A wage or salary earner?	A wage or salary earner?
Tick one box only.	Conducting own business but not employing others?	Conducting own business but not employing others?	Conducting own business but not employing others?
	Conducting own business and employing others? 3	Conducting own business and employing others?	Conducting own business and employing others?
	A helper not receiving wages or salary?	A helper not receiving wages or salary?	A helper not receiving wages or salary?
27. In the main job held LAST WEEK, what was the person's occupation?	I '	Occupation	
Describe as fully as possible, using two words or more (do not use initials or abbreviations, e.g. builder's labourer, not bld. lab.).			
Where possible, include award or government designation. Members of the Armed Services should state their rank.			
	USE BLOCK LETTERS	USE BLOCK LETTERS	USE BLOCK LETTERS
28. For the main job held LAST WEEK, what was the employer's trading name and address of workplace?	Business or trading name	Business or trading name	Business or trading name
 For persons conducting their own business, print name of own business. For teachers, print name of school. For government employees, print full name of Department, 		Name of Division, Branch or Section (if any) in which the person worked	Name of Division, Branch or Section (if any) in which the person worked
Division, Branch or Section.			
a For persons with no fixed place of work last week	Address of workplace:	Address of workplace:	Address of workplace:
 For persons with no fixed place of work last week, e.g. airline pilots, taxi drivers, etc., write "N/A" in "Address of workplace". 	No. and street	No. and street	No. and street
·	Suburb, town or locality	Suburb, town or locality	Suburb, town or locality
	StatePostcode	StatePostcode	StatePostcode
29. What kind of industry, business or service is carried out by your employer at the address given in reply to question 28?	Kind of industry	Kind of industry	Kind of industry
Describe as fully as possible, using two words or more (e.g. dairy farming, footwear manufacturing).			
Page 4.			

Yes, worked for wages, salary, payment or profit	Yes, worked for wages, salary, payment or profit	Yes, worked for wages, salary, payment or profit	Yes, worked for wages, salary, payment or profit	Yes, worked for wages, salary, payment or profit
Yes, but did unpaid work only	Yes, but did unpaid work only 2	Yes, but did unpaid work only 2	Yes, but did unpaid work only	
No, did not work 3	No, did not work	No, did not work 3	No, did not work	I III
Yes, had a paid job, a business, a profession or a farm last week	Yes, had a paid job, a business, a profession or a farm last week	Yes, had a paid job, a business, a profession or a farm last week	Yes, had a paid job, a business, a profession or a farm last week	Yes, had a paid job, a business, a profession or a farm last week
Yes, helped without pay in a family business	Yes, helped without pay in a family business 2	Yes, helped without pay in a family business	Yes, helped without pay in a family business	Yes, helped without pay in a family business
Yes, unpaid job only 3	Yes, unpaid job only 3	Yes, unpaid job only 3	Yes, unpaid job only	Yes, unpaid job only
No, did not have any job, business, profession or farm last week 4	No, did not have any job, business, profession or farm last week	No, did not have any job, business, profession or farm last week	No, did not have any job, business, profession or farm last week	No, did not have any job, business, profession or farm last week
No, did not look for work				
Yes, looked for work 2	Yes, looked for work	Yes, looked for work	Yes, looked for work 2	Yes, looked for work 2
A wage or salary earner?	A wage or salary earner?	A wage or salary earner?	A wage or salary earner? 1	A wage or salary earner?
Conducting own business but not employing others? 2	Conducting own business but not employing others?	Conducting own business but not employing others?	Conducting own business but not employing others?	Conducting own business but not employing others? 2
Conducting own business and employing others? 3	Conducting own business and employing others ? 3	Conducting own business and employing others?	Conducting own business and employing others?	Conducting own business and employing others? 3
A helper not receiving wages or salary?	A helper not receiving wages or salary?	A helper not receiving wages or salary? 4	A helper not receiving wages or salary?	A helper not receiving wages or salary?
Occupation	Occupation	Occupation	Occupation	Occupation
· USE BLOCK LETTERS	USE BLOCK LETTERS	USE BLOCK LETTERS	USE BLOCK LETTERS	USE BLOCK LETTERS
Business or trading name				
•				
Name of Division, Branch or Section (if any) in which the person worked	Name of Division, Branch or Section (if any) in which the person worked	Name of Division, Branch or Section (if any) in which the person worked	Name of Division, Branch or Section (if any) in which the person worked	Name of Division, Branch or Section (if any) in which the person worked
Address of workplace:				
No. and street				
Suburb, town or locality				
StatePostcode	StatePostcode	StatePostcode	StatePostcode	StatePostcode
Kind of industry	Kind of industry	Kind of industry	Kind of industry	Kind of industry.
		•		P.T.O. ———

30. In the main job held LAST WEEK, how many hours did the person work?	1–14 hours 15–24 hours 25–34 hours		None	3		
31. How did the person get to work on Monday, 29 June 1981?	3	1 2	Bus	2	Bus .	2
Tick boxes for each person to show all methods used.	Taxi	3	Taxi	4	Taxi	4
	Car—as passeng Motor bike or me	jer e	Car—as passenger Motor bike or motor scool	oter	Motor bike or motor scooter.	
	Worked at home Did not go to w	ork⊡ıs	Worked at home	10	Worked at home	9 🗀 10
	F		Other		Other	
PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS ON THIS DWELLING. This dwelling is the place (house, flat, which your household spent census nig		the princ	hared with another heusel ipal householder. ount toilets, pantries, laund Type of Room Bedroom(s)			
·			Combined lounge/dinin	ng room		
			Kitchen Bathroom			
			Family room			
			Other rooms (please sp	ecify)	e du .	

For a household with more than 8 persons, please contact the Collector.

PERSON 4	PERSON 5	PER	SON 6	PERSON	7	PERSO	N 8
			-				
Christian or given name	Christian or given namegiven name	Christian or given name		Christian or given name		Christian or given name	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Surname	Surname	Surname		Surname		Surname	
Male or Female	Male □ or Female □	Male 🖸 or	Female 🗆	Male □ <i>or</i>	Female	Male or	Female 🗆
yearsmonths	yearsmonths	years	months	years	months	years	months
None 1	None	None	— · I	None	1	None	
1–14 hours	1–14 hours 2	1–14 hours		1-14 hours		1-14 hours	
15–24 hours 3	15–24 hours		с 🗆	15–24 hours			
25-34 hours	25–34 hours			25-34 hours		25-34 hours	
35 or more	35 or more	35 or more	5	35 or more	5	35 or more	
Train 1	Train 1	Train		Train		Train	
Bus 2	Bus 2	Bus		Bus		Bus	
Ferry or Tram 3	Ferry or Tram 3	Ferry or Tram	з	Ferry or Tram	з	Ferry or Tram	
Taxi	Taxi 4	Taxi	□ 4	Taxi		Taxi	
Car-as driver 5	Car—as driver 5			Car—as driver	Б	Car—as driver	
Car—as passenger	Car-as passenger 6		or	Car—as passenger		Car—as passenger.	o
Motor bike or motor scooter	Motor bike or motor scooter		tor scooter	Motor bike or motor s		Motor bike or moto	
Bicycle e	Bicycle Bicycle	,		Bicycle		Bicycle	
Worked at home	Worked at home	i		Worked at home		Worked at home	
Did not go to work	Did not go to work	_	rk 🗀 10	Did not go to work		Did not go to work	
Other	Other	Other		Other	D11	Other	<u> </u>
Please state	Please state	Please state		Please state		Please state	**************
ì							
Is there a mortgage (No ———————————————————————————————————	r being purchased) by you or any? Go to question H3. or contract of sale) on this dwell Go to question H4. t (or average monthly payment) is (or contracts of sale) on this dwell	ing ? s made elling ?	of this hofor the nig	y registered motor vashold were garagight of 30 June 1981; motor bikes, motor scoompany vehicles kept None 1 motor vehicle 2 motor vehicles 3 motor vehicles 4 or more	ed or parked oters, tractors.	od or used by men at or near this dw	nbers elling
To whom is the rent p	using Commission evernment Agencies	or this	THANK	YOU FOR	YOUR CO	D-OPERATIO	DN
Is this dwelling rented 1 Furnished 2 Unfurnish	— ► Go to guestion HA			Australian	Statistici	an	



C1. What type of structure best describes this dwelling?	C2. What is the material of the outer walls of this dwolling?	C3. If dwelling unit is unoccupied, why is it unoccupied?		
, Separate House	, Brick, brick veneer, stone	ı For sale		
2 Semi-detached House	2 Concrete, concrete block	2 To let (other than holiday home)		
3 Row or Terrace House	3 Timber	Newly completed and awaiting occupancy		
4 . Medium Density Housing	4 Fibro, asbestos	Vacant for repairs or alterations		
5 Flats Over Three Storeys	s Other	₅ Holiday home		
e Caravan, Houseboat, etc.		e Condemned or awaiting demolition		
7 Improvised Home		Usual resident temporarily absent		
• House or Flat Attached to a Shop, Office, etc.		e Other Please specify		

APPENDIX B

CENSUS CHARACTERISTICS AND THEIR CLASSIFICATIONS

(These classifications, together with modified versions of them, are contained in the Catalogue of 1981 Census Tables (2139.0)).

```
CLASSIFICATIONS AND RECODES - ABD
ABD - CLASSIFICATION -ABORIGINAL DWELLING
9 IDENTIFIES DWELLINGS WHERE HEAD AND/OR SPOUSE
OF A PRIMARY FAMILY UNIT REPORTED A RACE OF
ABORIGINAL OR TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER
                   CODE
                                      DESCRIPTOR
                                     DESCRIPTOR
N/A
MD ABL.SPS ABL
HD ABL.SPS TSI
HD ABL.SPS OTH.OR NO SPS
HD TSI.SPS ABL
HD TSI.SPS TSI
HD TSI.SPS TSI
HD TSI.SPS TSI
HD TSI.SPS TSI
HD OTH.SPS ABL
HD OTH.SPS TSI
            - CLASSIFICATION -AGE IN SINGLE YEARS
                   CODE
                                      DESCRIPTOR
                   109 109+
0-108 0-108
         - CLASSIFICATION -MONTHLY MORTGAGE PAYMENTS
                  CODE
399
400
401
1-398
                                    DESCRIPTOR
399+
N/S
N/A
1-398 IN SINGLE DOLLARS
ALS - CLASSIFICATION -AGE LEFT SCHOOL
                                     DESCRIPTOR
N/A
STILL AT PRI OR SEC SCHOOL
DID NOT GO TO SCHOOL
LEFT SCHOOL AT -
12 OR YOUNGER
13
                   CODE
00
01
02
                   03
04
05
06
07
08
09
10
11
12
13
                                        14
15
16
17
18
19
                                     20
21 OR OLDER
N/S
8ED 9
             - CLASSIFICATION -NUMBER OF BEDROOMS
                    CODE
O
                                       DESCRIPTOR
NONE
                                       6+
N/S
N/A
             - CLASSIFICATION -BIRTHPLACE, OF FATHER
                     CODE
                                       DESCRIPTOR
AUSTRALIA
                                       NORTHERN EUROPE
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND
AUSTRIA
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
FRANCE
GERMANY
                     02
                    03
04
05
06
07
08
09
10
                                          HUNGARY
NETHERLANDS
POLAND
USSR
                                          OTHER NORTHERN EUROPE
                                       SOUTHERN EUROPE
GREECE
ITALY
MALTA
PORTUGAL
SPAIN
YUGOSLAVIA
OTHER SOUTHERN EUROPE
                     12
13
14
15
16
17
18
                                       ASIA
CYPRUS
LEBANON
TURKEY
OTHER MIDDLE EAST (WESTERN
SOUTH ASIA AND IRAN)
CHIMA
HONG KONG
INDIA,PAKISTAM,BAMGLADESH
INDONESIA, PHILIPPINES
MALAYSIA,SIMGAPORE,THAILAND
SRI LANKA
VIETNAM, LAOS, KAMPUCHEA
                     19
20
21
```

```
CLASSIFICATIONS AND RECODES - BPF
                                30
                                                                  OTHER ASIA
                                                             AMERICA
ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL,
COLOMBIA, ECUADOR, PARAGUAY,
PERU, URUĞUAY, VENEZUELA
CANADA AND USA
                               31
32
33
34
                                                                  CHILE
OTHER AMERICA
                                                             AFRICA
ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT
SOUTH AFRICA, ZIMBABWE,
NAMIBIA, BOTSWANA, LESOTHO,
SWAZILAND
OTHER AFRICA
                              35
                                                             OCEANIA
NEW ZEALAND
OTHER OCEANIA
                               38
39
                               40
BPL . - CLASSIFICATION -BIRTHPLACE OF INDIVIDUAL 101
                              CODE
                                                             DESCRIPTOR
AUSTRALIA
                              000
                                                             EUROPE
                                                               EUROPE
UK AND IRELAND
ENGLAND
SCOTLAND
WALES
NORTHERN IRELAND
IRELAND(REP) INCL
IRELAND UNDEFINED
                              001
                              002
003
004
                              005
                                                             IRELAND UNDEFINED

ALBANIA
AUSTRIA
BELGIUM
BULGARIA
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
DEMMARK
ESTONIA
FINLAND
FRANCE
GERMANY
GREECE
HUNGARY
LITHUANIA
METHERLANDS
MORWAY
POLAND
PORTUGAL
ROMANIA
SPAIN
SWEDEN
SWITZERLAND
UKRAIME
USSR NEI
YUGOSLAVIA
NOTHERN EUROPE NEI
NORTHERN EUROPE NEI
                              004
                              007
                             008
009
010
011
                           012
013
014
015
016
017
018
019
020
021
022
023
024
025
                           026
027
028
029
030
031
032
033
                                                             ASIA
BAHRAIN, JORDAN, SAUDI ARABIA,
KUWAIT, MUSCAT AND OMAN,
GATAR, YEMEN
BANGLADESH
BURHA
CHINA
CHRISTMAS ISLAND
COCOS (KEELING) ISLANDS
CYPRUS
HONG KONG
                           035
036
037
038
039
040
041
042
                                                             CYPRUS
HONG KONG
INDIA
INDONESIA
IRAN
IRAG
ISRAEL
JAPAN
KAMPUCHEA
KOREA
LAOS
                          043
044
045
046
047
048
049
050
051
052
053
054
055
056
057
058
                                                            KOREA
LAOS
LEBANON
MALAYSIA
PAKISTAN
PHILIPPINES
SINGAPORE
SRI LANKA
SYRIA
TAIWAN
THAILAND
TIMOR
TURKEY
VIETNAM
ASIA NEI
                           061
063
064
                                                         AMERICA
ARGENTINA
BOLIVIA
BRAZIL
CANADA
CHILE
COLOMBIA
                         065
066
067
068
069
070
```

```
CLASSIFICATIONS AND RECODES - BPL
                                              CWLTH COUNTRIES-WEST INDIES AND CARIBBEAN
                       071
072
073
074
075
076
077
078
                                             AND CARIBBEAN
ECUADOR
MEXICO
PARAGUAY
PERU
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
URUGUAY
VENEZUELA
AMERICA MEI
                                           AFRICA
ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT
KENYA
MALAWI, TANZANIA, UGAND, ZAMB
                      080
081
082
083
084
085
086
                                             MAURITIUS
REP OF SOUTH AFRICA
ZIMBABWE
AFRICA NEI
                                          OCEANIA
COOX ISLANDS
FIJI
KIRIBATI AND TUVALU ISLANOS
                      087
088
089
                      090
091
092
093
094
095
096
097
                                              NAURU
                                             NAURU
NEW CALEDONIA
VANUATU
NEW ZEALAND
NORFOLK ISLAND
PAPUA NEW GUINEA
SOLOMON ISLANDS (BSIP)
TONGA
                                             TONGA
WESTERN SAMOA
OCEANIA NEI
                      098
                      099
                     100
101
                                          AT SEA
NOT STATED
 BPM - CLASSIFICATION -BIRTHPLACE OF MOTHER 40
                     CODE
01
                                          DESCRIPTOR
AUSTRALIA
                                          NORTHERN EUROPE
UNITED KINGDOM AND IRELAND
AUSTRIA
CZECHOSLOVAKIA
FRANCE
                     02
                     03
04
05
06
07
08
09
10
                                            GERMANY
HUNGARY
NETHERLANDS
POLAND
                                            USSR
OTHER NORTHERN EUROPE
                                         SOUTHERN EUROPE
GREECE
ITALY
MALTA
PORTUGAL
SPAIN
YUGOSLAVIA
OTHER SOUTHERN EUROPE
                    12
13
14
15
16
17
18
                                         ASIA
CYPRUS
LEBANON
TURKEY
OTHER MIDDLE EAST (WESTERN
SOUTH ASIA AND IRAN)
CHIMA
HONG KONG
INDIA,PAKISTAM,BANGLADESH
INDONESIA, PHILIPPINES
MALAYSIA,SINGAPORE,THAILAND
SRI LANKA
VIETNAM, LAOS, KAMPUCHEA
OTHER ASIA
                    19
20
21
                    22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
                                         AMERICA
ARGENTINA, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL,
COLOMBIA, ECUADOR, PARAGUAY,
PERU, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA
CANADA AND USA
                                            CHILE
OTHER AMERICA
                                         AFRICA
ARAB REPUBLIC OF EGYPT
SOUTH AFRICA, ZIMBABWE,
HANIBIA, BOTSWANA, LESOTHO,
SWAZILAND
OTHER AFRICA
                    35
                     36
37
                                         OCEANIA
NEW ZEALAND
OTHER OCEANIA
                    38
39
                     40
                                         N/S
CIT - CLASSIFICATION -COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP
                                         DESCRIPTOR
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES -
AUSTRALIA
AUSTRALIAN BORN
                     CODE
```

00

```
CLASSIFICATIONS AND RECODES - CIT
                                  OVERSEAS BORN
CANADA
CYPRUS
INDIA
MALTA
NEW ZEALAND
U.K. INCL MORTHERN IRELAND
OTHER C-WEALTH COUNTRIES
                01
02
03
04
05
06
07
08
                                 NON COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES -
GERMANY
GREECE
IRELAND
ITALY
NÉTHERLANDS
POLAND
TURKEY
                10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
                                   UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
YUGOSLAVIA
OTH COUNTRIES, SAME AS BPL
OTHER NON C-WLTH COUNTRIES
                 18
19
                                 STATELESS
N/S
                20
21
DUR
62
          - CLASSIFICATION -DURATION OF MARRIAGE
                                 DESCRIPTOR
LESS THAN 1 YEAR
1-58 YEARS IN SINGLE YEARS
59 YEARS AND OVER
N/S
N/A
                 CODE
                 00
1-58
59
60
DZA - CLASSIFICATION
9 STUDY AREAS WHERE JOURNEY TO WORK CODING WAS
PERFORMED
                                 DESCRIPTOR
NOT APPLICABLE
SYDNEY/WOLLONGONG/NEWCASTLE
MELBOUNEY/GEELONG
BRISBANE/GOLD COAST
ADELAIDE
PERTH
HOBART
LAUNCESTON
CANBERRA/QUEANBEYAN
ALBURY/WODONGA
                 CODE
        - CLASSIFICATION
JOURNEY TO WORK - DESTINATION ZONE AREA CODE
USED WITH DZA FOR USUAL RESIDENTS ONLY
FOR FURTHER DETAILS REFER TO POPULATION CENSUS OFFICER
DZN
EDI - CLASSIFICATION -ATTENDING EDUCATION INSTN.
                                  DESCRIPTOR
N/A
NOT ATTENDING
ATTENDING FULL TIME
ATTENDING PART TIME
N/S
                  CODE
DESCRIPTOR
                  CODE
                                   ENGLISH ONLY
                                  OTHER LANGUAGE, ENGLISH -
VERY WELL
WELL
NOT WELL
NOT AT ALL
COMPETENCY N/S
 FHD - CLASSIFICATION -HEAD/SPOUSE
                                  DESCRIPTOR
HEAD OF FAMILY
SPOUSE
OTHER
                  CODE
         - CLASSIFICATION -FAMILY INCOME
COMBINED INCOME OF HEAD AND SPOUSE (IF PRESENT)
                                DESCRIP...
N/A
NONE
LESS THAN $1000
$1000 - $2000
$2001 - $3000
$3001 - $4000
$4001 - $6000
$6001 - $8000
                                   DESCRIPTOR
                  CODE
                  00
01
02
03
04
05
06
07
```

```
CLASSIFICATIONS AND RECODES - FIN
                   08
09
10
11
                                           $8001 - $10000
$10001 - $12000
$12001 - $15000
$15001 - $18000
$18001 - $22000
$22001 - $26000
                    13
14
15
                                            $22001 - $20
OVER $26000
NOT $TATED
         - CLASSIFICATION -FAMILY TYPE
      DEPENDANT INCLUDES THE FOLLOWING -
      1 ALL ISSUE CHILDREN IN THE FAMILY AGED 0-15 (RLF=3.AGE=0-15)
      2 ALL ISSUE CHILDREN IN THE FAMILY AGED 16-20 WHO ARE FULL-TIME STUDENTS (RLF=3,ED!=2,AGE=16-20)
      3 FOR THE PRIMARY FAMILY ONLY - OTHER CHILDREN AGED 0-15
             (RLF=4,AGE=0-15)
                    CODE
                                          DESCRIPTOR
                                         PRIMARY FAMILY UNIT
HEAD ONLY, AGE UNDER 30
HEAD ONLY, AGE 30-44 YRS
HEAD ONLY, AGE 45 YRS +
                    01
                                            HEAD.1 DEPENDANT
HEAD.2 DEPENDANTS
HEAD.3 DEPENDANTS
HEAD.4 DEPENDANTS
HEAD.5 OR MORE DEPENDANTS
                    04
05
                    08
                    09
10
11
                                            HEAD AGE <30, SPOUSE
HEAD AGE 30-44, SPOUSE
HEAD AGE 45+, SPOUSE
                                            HEAD, SPOUSE, 1 DEPENDANT
HEAD, SPOUSE, 2 DEPENDANTS
HEAD, SPOUSE, 3 DEPENDANTS
HEAD, SPOUSE, 4 DEPENDANTS
HEAD, SPOUSE, 5+ DEPENDANTS
                    12
13
                     14
15
                     16
                                            HEAD.ADULTS.NO DEPENDANTS
HEAD.ADULTS.1 DEPENDANT
HEAD.ADULTS.2 DEPENDANTS
HEAD.ADULTS.3 DEPENDANTS
HEAD.ADULTS.4 DEPENDANTS
HEAD.ADULTS.5+ DEPENDANTS
                    17
18
19
                    21
20
                                             HEAD, SPSE, ADLTS, NO DEPENDATS HEAD, SPSE, ADLTS, 1 DEPENDANT HEAD, SPSE, ADLTS, 2 DEPENDANTS
                    23
24
25
                                             HEAD, SPSE, ADLTS, 3 DEPENDANTS HEAD, SPSE, ADLTS, 4 DEPENDANTS HEAD, SPSE, ADLTS, 5+ DEPENDANTS
                     26
27
                                          SECONDARY FAMILY UNIT
                                             SECONDARY FAMILY UNIT
HEAD.1 DEPENDANT
HEAD.2 DEPENDANTS
HEAD.3 DEPENDANTS
HEAD.4 DEPENDANTS
HEAD.5 OR MORE DEPENDANTS
                    29
30
31
                     32
                                             HEAD AGE <30, SPOUSE
HEAD AGE 30-44, SPOUSE
HEAD AGE 454, SPOUSE
                    34
35
36
                    37
38
39
                                             HEAD, SPOUSE, 1 DEPENDANT
HEAD, SPOUSE, 2 DEPENDANTS
HEAD, SPOUSE, 3 DEPENDANTS
HEAD, SPOUSE, 4 DEPENDANTS
HEAD, SPOUSE, 5 DEPENDANTS
                     40
                                              HEAD, ADULTS, NO DEPENDANTS
                                             MEAD, ADULTS, 1 DEPENDANT MEAD, ADULTS, 1 DEPENDANT MEAD, ADULTS, 2 DEPENDANTS MEAD, ADULTS, 3 DEPENDANTS MEAD, ADULTS, 5 DEPENDANTS MEAD, ADULTS, 5 DEPENDANTS
                     46
                                             HEAD, SPSE, ADLTS, MO DEPENDNTS
HEAD, SPSE, ADLTS, 1 DEPENDANT
HEAD, SPSE, ADLTS, 2 DEPENDANTS
HEAD, SPSE, ADLTS, 3 DEPENDANTS
HEAD, SPSE, ADLTS, 4 DEPENDANTS
HEAD, SPSE, ADLTS, 5 DEPENDANTS
                     48
49
50
51
52
53
                                             NOT APPLICABLE
                     54
FNO - CLASSIFICATION -FAMILY NUMBER
                                           DESCRIPTOR
PRIMARY FAMILY
1ST SECONDARY FAMILY
2ND SECONDARY FAMILY
3RD SECONDARY FAMILY
NON-FAMILY MEMBER
N/A
                      CODE
GNG - CLASSIFICATION -INDUSTRY SECTOR
```

CODE DESCRIPTOR

```
AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT -
DEPARTMENT
                                    1
                                                                            OTHER
                                                                       STATE GOVERMENT -
DEPARTMENT
                                     3
                                                                            OTHER
                                                                       LOCAL GOVERNMENT
PRIVATE SECTOR
                                                                        N/S
   HIN - CLASSIFICATION -HOUSEHOLD INCOME
COMBINED INCOME OF ALL PERSONS AGED 15 YEARS+
IN THE DWELLING ON CENSUS NIGHT
                                    CODE
                                                                 DESCRIPTOR N/A NONE LESS THAN $1,000 $2,000 $2,000 $3,000 $3,001 $4,000 $6,001 $8,000 $6,001 $8,000 $10,001 $12,000 $12,001 $12,000 $12,001 $12,000 $12,001 $12,000 $12,001 $12,000 $12,001 $12,000 $12,001 $12,000 $12,001 $12,000 $12,001 $12,000 $12,001 $12,000 $12,001 $12,000 $12,001 $12,000 $12,001 $12,000 $12,001 $18,001 $18,000 $12,000 $18,001 $18,000 $18,001 $18,000 $18,001 $18,000 $18,001 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $18,000 $1
                                                                   DESCRIPTOR
                                    00
01
02
03
04
05
06
07
08
09
10
11
12
13
14
   HRS - CLASSIFICATION -HOURS WORKED
                                                                   DESCRIPTOR
                                    CODE
                                                                  N/A
NONE
1-14
15-24
25-34
35 OR MORE
   INC - CLASSIFICATION -INDIVIDUAL INCOME
                                                                  DESCRIPTOR
                                  CODE
00
01
02
03
04
05
06
07
08
09
11
11
12
                                                                 NONE
LESS THAN $1000
$1000 - $2000
$2001 - $3000
$3001 - $4000
$4001 - $6000
$6001 - $8000
$8001 - $12000
$12001 - $12000
$12001 - $12000
$15001 - $12000
$15001 - $12000
$15001 - $2000
$22001 - $2000
$22001 - $2000
$22001 - $20000
$22001 - $20000
$22001 - $20000
$22001 - $20000
                                                                    NONE
 IND - CLASSIFICATION - INDUSTRY
THE FULL CLASSIFICATION OF INDUSTRY COMPRISES 597 ITEMS IN THE CODE
 RANGE 0000-9999 AND IS STRUCTURED, IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AUSTRALIAN
STANDARD INDUSTRIAL CLASSIFICATION, INTO FOUR LEVELS: DIVISION, SUB-
DIVISION, GROUP AND CLASS. REPER TO THE CATALOGUE OF 1981 CENSUS TABLES
(2139.0) FOR THE PULL CLASSIFICATION AND ITS RECEOUPTECS OR CENSUS 81 -
INDUSTRY (2147.0) FOR A FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE CLASSIFICATION AND
INFORMATION ABOUT THE TOPIC.
  IUT - CLASSIFICATION -INCOME UNIT TYPE
                                                                 DESCRIPTOR
                                                               DESCRIPTOR
M/A
MAA
MEAD AND SPOUSE ONLY
HEAD, SPOUSE AND DEPENDANTS
HEAD ONLY, AND DEPENDANTS
HEAD ONLY
OTHER ADULT FAMILY MEMBER
ADULT NON FAMILY MEMBER
                  - CLASSIFICATION -MATERIAL OF OUTER WALLS
                                CODE
                                                               DESCRIPTOR
                                                              DESCRIPTOR
N/A
BRICK.BRICK VEMEER,STONE
CONCRETE,CONCRETE BLOCK
TIMBER
FIBRO.ASBESTOS
OTHER
N/S
MMO
3
               - CLASSIFICATION -MARRIED MORE THAN ONCE
PROCESSED FOR NOW MARRIED FEMALES ONLY
                                                             DESCRIPTOR
                               CODE
                                                              N/A
1 MARRIAGE
MORE THAN 1 MARRIAGE
N/S
```

```
MST - CLASSIFICATION
'5 MARITAL STATUS
                              CODE
                                                            DESCRIPTOR
                                                           DESCRIPTON
NEVER MARRIED
NOW MARRIED
SEPARATED BUT NOT DIVORCED
DIVORCED
                - CLASSIFICATION -NATURE OF OCCUPANCY
 NOC
18
                              CODE
                                                           DESCRIPTOR
                              00
01
02
03
                                                           OWNER
PURCHASER
OWNER/PURCHASER UNDEFINED
                                                            TENANT - HOUSING AUTHORITY
                              04
                                                               FURNISHED
                              05
                                                               UNFURNISHED
                                                           N/S
TENANT - OTH GOV AGENCIES
                              07
08
09
                                                              FURNISHED UNFURNISHED
                                                          N/S
TENANT - OTHER LANDLORD
                              10
11
12
                                                              FURNISHED
UNFURNISHED
                                                          N/S
TENANT - LANDLORD N/S
                                                              FURNISHED
UNFURNISHED
                              13
14
15
16
                                                           OTHER NEI
NOF - CLASSIFICATION -FAMILIES IN HOUSEHOLD 5
                              CODE
                                                          DESCRIPTOR
                                                        DESCRIFION
N/A
PRIMARY FAMILY UNIT ONLY
PRIMARY FAMILY UNIT AND -
1 SECONDARY FAMILY UNIT
2 SECONDARY FAMILY UNITS
5 SECONDARY FAMILY UNITS
NPD - CLASSIFICATION -NON PRIVATE DWELLINGS
                                                      DESCRIPTOR

N/A

MOTEL, MOTEL

CARAVAN PARK

STAFF QUARTERS

BOARDING HOUSE, PRIVTE HOTEL

BOARDING SCHOOL

RESID COLLEGE, HALL OF RESID

HOSPITAL, NOT MENTAL -

PUBLIC

PRIVATE

MURSING HOME

MENTAL HOSPITAL

OTHER HENTAL INSTITUTION

INST FOR PHYSICALLY H-CAPPED

OTHER HEALTH INSTITUTION

INST FOR PHYSICALLY H-CAPPED

OTHER HEALTH INSTITUTION

INST FOR PHYSICALLY H-CAPPED

OTHER HEALTH INSTITUTION

INST FOR PHYSICALLY H-CAPPED

OTHER FOR THE AGED

ABORIG MISSION, SETTLEHENT

CONVENT, MONASTRY ETC

CONVENT, MONASTRY

THE DETERMINATION

OTHER DETERMINATION

CHILD CARE, NOT STATE OPER

FAMILY GROUP HOME

CAMPUS HOME

JUVENILE HOSTEL

OTHER HOME FOR CHILDREN

OTHER HOME FOR CHILDREN

CAMPUS HOME

JUVENILE HOSTEL

OTHER HOME FOR CHILDREN

OTHER HOME FOR CHILDREN

OTHER WELFARE INSTITUTION

CAMPERS OUT

MIGRATORY
                            00
01
02
03
                           05
                             06
                            80
                            09
                            10
11
12
13
                             14
15
16
17
                             18
                             50
                           21
                           53
55
                            24
25
                           26
27
28
29
                           30
31
32
```

OCC - CLASSIFICATION - OCCUPATION

THE FULL CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPATION COMPRISES 392 ITEMS IN THE CODE RANCE 000-870 AND CONSISTING OF 11 MAJOR GROUPS, 73 MINOR GROUPS AND 389 OCCUPATION CODES. REFER TO THE CATALOGUE OF 1981 CENSUS TABLES (2139.0) FOR THE FULL CLASSIFICATION AND ITS REGROUPINGS, OR CENSUS 81 -OCCUPATION (2148.0) FOR A FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE CLASSIFICATION AND INFORMATION ABOUT THE SUBJECT.

```
PER - CLASSIFICATION -PERIOD OF RESIDENCE IN AUST
        CODE
                DESCRIPTOR
```

00 1-34 35 36 37 LESS THAN 1 YEAR 1-34 YEARS IN SINGLE YEARS 35 YEARS OR LONGER N/S

CLASSIFICATIONS AND RECODES - RMV

```
1 USUAL RESIDENCE 1976 - USUAL RESIDENCE 1980 WITHIN AUST AND 
•USUAL RESIDENCE 1976 NOT- USUAL RESIDENCE 1981
     2 USUAL RESIDENCE 1976 - USUAL RESIDENCE 1981 WITHIN AUST AND -USUAL RESIDENCE 1976 NOT- USUAL RESIDENCE 1980
     3 *USUAL RESIDENCE 1976 NOT* USUAL RESIDENCE 1981 *USUAL RESIDENCE 1976 NOT* USUAL RESIDENCE 1980
      4 N/A (AGE LESS THAN 5 YEARS)
          . CATEGORY INCLUDES EITHER OR BOTH YEARS OVERSEAS OR N/S
RNT - CLASSIFICATION -WEEKLY RENT PAYMENTS
                               DESCRIPTOR
149+
N/S
N/A
0-148 IN SINGLE DOLLARS
                CODE
149
150
151
                 0-148
RSC - CLASSIFICATION -STATE OF USUAL RESIDENCE-81
                                DESCRIPTOR
NEW SOUTH WALES
VICTORIA
QUEENSLAND
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
WESTERN AUSTRALIA
TASMANIA
NORTHERN TERRITORY
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY
OVERSEAS
N/S
                 CODE
                ٠٨٠
RSO - CLASSIFICATION -STATE OF USUAL RESIDENCE-80
                                DESCRIPTOR

N/A

NEW SOUTH WALES

VICTORIA

QUEENSLAND
SOUTH AUSTRALIA

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

TASMANIA

NORTHERN TERRITORY
AUSTRALIAM CAPITAL TERRITORY

QUEDESAS
                 CODE
                                 OVERSEAS
N/S
RSV - CLASSIFICATION -STATE OF USUAL RESIDENCE-76
                                DESCRIPTOR

N/A

NEW SOUTH WALES
VICTORIA

QUEENSLAND
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
WESTERN AUSTRALIA
TASMANIA
NORTHERN TERRITORY
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY
OVERSEAS
N/S
                 CODE
 RUN - CLASSIFICATION -REASON UNOCCUPIED
                 CODE
                                 DESCRIPTOR
                                DESCRIPTOR
N/A
FOR SALE
TO LET (NOT HOLIDAY HOME)
NEWLY COMPLETED
REPAIRS AND ALTERATIONS
HOLIDAY HOME
CONDEMNED OR AWAITING DEMOL
USUAL RESIDENT ABSENT & N/S
OTHER
                 R)
SEX - CLASSIFICATION
SEX
                 CODE
                                 DESCRIPTOR
                                 MALES
FEMALES
 STC - CLASSIFICATION
7 OCCUPATIONAL STATUS
                                DESCRIPTOR
N/A
WAGE OR SALARY EARNER
SELF EMPLOYED
EMPLOYER
HELPER, UNPAID WORKING 15+HRS
UNEMPLOYED
NOT IN LABOUR FORCE
                 CODE
```

```
QAL - CLASSIFICATION - QUALIFICATIONS - LEVEL, PIELD
```

THE PULL CLASSIFICATION OF QUALIFICATIONS COMPRISES 554 ITEMS IN THE CODE RANGE 001-554 AND IS STRUCTURED BY LEVEL OF QUALIFICATION AND PIELD. THE BASIC PRAMEWORK FOR THE CLASSIFICATION IS THE INTERNATIONAL STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF EDUCATION (ISCED) FREPARED BY THE UNITED NATION'S EDUCATION, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION, EXPANDED AND MODIFIED TO REFLECT MORE APPROPRIATELY THE AUSTRALIAN EDUCATION SITUATION. REFER TO THE CATALOGUE OF 1981 CENSUS TABLES (2139.0) FOR THE FULL CLASSIFICATION AND ITS RECROUPINGS OR CENSUS 81 - EDUCATION QUALIFICATIONS (2149.0) FOR A FULL ESSCRIPTION OF THE CLASSIFICATION AND DIFFERNATION ABOUT THE TOPIC.

```
RAC - CLASSIFICATION -RACIAL ORIGIN
                                   DESCRIPTOR
NOT ABORIGINAL OR TSI
ABORIGINAL
TORRES STRAIT ISLANDER
                   CODE
   REL - CLASSIFICATION -RELIGIOUS DENOMINATION 27
                   CODE
                                   DESCRIPTOR
                                   CHRISTIAN
ARMENIAN APOSTOLIC
BAPTIST
BRETHREN
                   01
02
03
                                    BAPTISI
BRETHREN
CATHOLIC-ROMAN
CATHOLIC-NOT ROMAN
CHURCHES OF CHRIST
CHURCH OF ENGLAND
CONGREGATIONAL
JEHOVANS WITNESS
LATTER DAY SAINTS/MORMON
LUTHERAN
METHODIST
ORTHODOX
PENTECOSTAL
PRESBYTERIAN
SALVATION ARMY
SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST
UNITING CHURCH
PROTESTANT OTHER
CHRISTIAN MEI
                   04
05
06
07
08
09
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
                                   NON-CHRISTIAN
                   21
22
23
24
                                     BUDDHIST
HEBREW
MUSLIM
                                      NON-CHRISTIAN NEI
                                     INADEQUATELY DESCRIBED NO RELIGION, SO DESC. NOT STATED
   REV - CLASSIFICATION -RESIDENT/VISITOR - AUSTRALIA
                               DESCRIPTOR
RESIDENT
                CODE
                                VISITOR
N/S
RLC - CLASSIFICATION
1205 LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF USUAL RESIDENCE - 1981
RLF - CLASSIFICATION
PRELATIONSHIP TO FAMILY HEAD
                               DESCRIPTOR
                CODE
                               HEAD
SPOUSE
ISSUE CHILD
OTHER CHILD
OTHER FAILY MEMBER
OTHER FAMILY MEMBER
BOARDER (IN PRIVATE DWG)
OTHER MON-FAMILY MEMBER
OWNER/MANAGER AND FAMILY
INMATES,PATIENTS,BOARDERS
                                HEAD
 RLO - CLASSIFICATION
1205 LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF USUAL RESIDENCE - 1980
 RLV - CLASSIFICATION
1205 LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREA OF USUAL RESIDENCE - 1976
 RMC - CLASSIFICATION -USUAL RESIDENCE - 1981
           USUAL RESIDENT OF THIS DWELLING VISITOR TO THIS DWELLING OR N/S
         - CLASSIFICATION -INTERNAL MIGRATION, 1980-81
       USUAL RESIDENCE 1980 - USUAL RESIDENCE 1981 WITHIN AUSTRALIA
1 USUAL RESIDENCE 1980 NOT - USUAL RESIDENCE 1981
(INCLUDES EITHER OR BOTH YEARS OVERSEAS OR N/S)
2 N/A (AGE = 0 YEARS)
 RMV - CLASSIFICATION -INTERNAL MIGRATION, 1976-80,81
       O USUAL RESIDENCE 1976 - USUAL RESIDENCE 1981 WITHIN AUST AND USUAL RESIDENCE 1980 WITHIN AUSTRALIA
```

```
CLASSIFICATIONS AND RECODES - STR
 STR - CLASSIFICATION -STRUCTURE OF DWELLING
                                      DESCRIPTOR

N/A

SEPARATE HOUSE
SEMI-DETACHED HOUSE
ROW OR TERRACE HOUSE
OTHER MEDIUM DENSITY HOUSING
FLAT OVER 3 STOREYS
CARAVAN-HOUSEBOAT, ETC
IMPROVISED HOME
HOUSE/FLAT ATT. SHOP/OFFICE
N/S
                    CODE
O
1
 TIS - CLASSIFICATION -TOTAL ISSUE
17 RELATES TO FEMALES AGED 15 YEARS+
                    CODE
14
15
16
0-13
                                      DESCRIPTOR
14 AND OVER
N/S
N/A
0-13 NUMBER OF TOTAL ISSUE,SINGLY
TOT - CLASSIFICATION -TOTAL NUMBER OF ROOMS
                    CODE
                                       DESCRIPTOR
                    0 1 2 3
                                       8+
N/S
TPT - CLASSIFICATION -METHOD OF TRAVEL TO WORK 97
                                   DESCRIPTOR
NOT APPLICABLE
WORKED AT HOME
DID NOT GO TO WORK
WALKED ONLY
COMBINATIONS OF UP TO 3 OF THE
FOLLOWING METHODS OF TRANSPORT -
TRAIN
FERRY OR TRAM
TAXI
CAR - AS PASSENGER
MOTOR BIKE OR MOTOR SCOOTER
BICYCLE
                    CODE
              00
01
02
03
04-96
VEH - CLASSIFICATION -NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES
7 NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES GARAGED OR
PARKED AT OR NEAR DWELLING
DOES NOT INCLUDE MOTOR BIKES ETC
                                     DESCRIPTOR NONE
                   CODE
                                      1
2
3
4.
N/S
N/A
YOQ - CLASSIFICATION -YEAR QUALIFICATION OBTAINED
                                    DESCRIPTOR
N/A
PRIOR TO 1962
1962-1966
1967-1971
1972-1976
1977
1978
1979
1980
1981
N/S
                   CODE
0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
```

APPENDIX C

CENSUS GEOGRAPHIC AREAS—DEFINITIONS

Collection district (CD)

CD's are the smallest area used in the collection and dissemination of census data and usually contain between 200 and 300 dwellings in urban areas but fewer in rural areas.

Census division

These are the major control areas used for the collection of census data and are represented by State code and a two digit numeric code. For the 1981 Census, Australia was divided into 132 census divisions. A census division corresponds roughly to a Commonwealth electoral division and is generally aligned to the LGA boundary closest to the electoral division boundary.

Census subdivisions

Census subdivisions divide census divisions into areas which, on average, contain ten CD's.

Local government area (LGA)

This is the basic unit used in the presentation of census data. LGA's correspond in all but a few instances to legal local government authority areas, e.g. city, municipality, shire, district council.

Urban centres

At each census a boundary is defined for each population cluster of 1,000 or more people and for known holiday resorts of less population if they contain 250 or more dwellings of which at least 100 are occupied. These clusters are known as urban centres and the persons and dwellings enumerated in them are classified as urban for statistical purposes. The rules used to determine urban centres and define their boundaries are complex: they can be made available on request.

Localities

See 'bounded rural locality' under the heading 'Section of State'.

Section of State

This identifies aggregations of CD's on a basis which ignores legal boundaries. Section of State boundaries are delineated for statistical purposes only.

Five sections of State are used:

- (a) major urban—urban centres with a population of 100,000 and over;
- (b) other urban—urban centres with a population of 1,000 to 99,999;
- (c) bounded rural locality—population clusters of 200 to 999 persons;
- (d) rural balance—the remainder of the State;
- (e) migratory—persons enumerated on board vessels in and between Australian ports or on board long-distance trains, buses or aircraft. Such persons are not included in the population of a specific LGA but are shown as a balancing item for the total population of the State or Territory. Because the Australian Capital Territory is a small inland area there are no migratory persons.

LGA section

These are partitions of LGA's identifying each complete or partial urban centre or bounded rural locality within the LGA, and if necessary, the remaining rural part of the LGA. LGA sections are numbered consecutively in alphabetical order within the LGA with the completely rural section of the LGA taking the last number allocated.

Statistical division

Statistical divisions are designed to be relatively homogeneous regions characterised by identifiable social and economic links between the inhabitants and between the economic units within the region, under the unifying influence of one or more major towns or cities. Capital city statistical division are predominantly urban in character and the

boundaries are delineated to contain the anticipated urban development of the capital cities (and associated urban centres) for a period of at least twenty years.

Statistical subdivision

A statistical subdivision is defined in most States on the same basis as a statistical division but as a portion of the latter.

Statistical district

A statistical district is a statistical subdivision that meets additional criteria. Most statistical districts contain an urban centre with a population of 25,000 or more and their boundaries, like those of capital city statistical divisions, are delineated to contain the anticipated urban development of the centre for a period of at least twenty years. These fixed boundaries delimit areas which for general statistical purposes are free from the problems imposed by the moving boundaries of the majority of urban centres.

In selected cases, especially in Queensland, statistical district boundaries have been delineated around urban centres with a population of fewer than 25,000 where there was a demand for intercensal population estimates for the area and where existing LGA boundaries were obviously inadequate for this purpose.

There are three cases where statistical districts are not equivalent to statistical subdivisions. They are the statistical districts of Gold Coast and Albury-Wodonga which cross State boundaries and each of which consists of two statistical subdivisions, and the Canberra Statistical Division and the LGA of Queanbeyan in New South Wales.

Other areas

Census data are also available for Commonwealth electoral divisions and postcode areas.

APPENDIX D

NOTES ON CONDENSED AND FULL FORMAT SUMMARY TABLES

Introduction

The most widely published 1981 Census statistics are the condensed and full format summary tables available on microfiche (batches 81.201-81.212 and 81.301-81.305), on magnetic tape (Collection District and LGA Summary Files) and through an ABS inquiry service. The following notes are designed to give some general information and explanation of any tables, or elements of tables, which are not self-explanatory. (Hence, some table numbers are excluded).

General abbreviations

LGA-Local Government Area

NEI-Not elsewhere included

N/S-Not stated

N/A—Not applicable
INAD DESC—Inadequately described
UNDEF—Undefined
PTE DWG—Private dwelling

Abbreviations relating to specific tables are given in the notes for that table.

Condensed format tables

Table 1: Aborig = Aboriginal

TS1 = Torres Strait Islander

- Same residence refers to people who were usual residents of the dwelling in which they were Table 4: enumerated on census night
- Table 5: (a) This table shows the usual residence at 30 June 1980 of persons who, in 1981, were enumerated at their usual residence.
 - (b) Same residence refers to people whose usual residence in 1980 was the same as their usual residence in 1981.
- Table 6: (a) This table shows the usual residence at 30 June 1976 of persons who, in 1981, were enumerated at their usual residence.
 - (b) Same residence refers to people whose usual residence in 1976 was the same as their usual residence in 1981.
- Table 9: (a) Table population = persons and families in private dwellings.
 - (b) Although commune members were separately identified for the 1976 Census, for the 1981 Census they were not distinguished this way but were subject to the family coding rules.
 - (c) Dependants are:
 - (i) issue children 0-15 years
 - (ii) issue children aged 16-20 years attending an educational institution full-time
 - (iii) other children aged 0-15 years included in the Primary Family Unit only.
 - (d) Other adults = all other members of the family related to the household head.
- Table 13: (a) The category English speaking countries consists of:

England, Northern Ireland, United States of America, Scotland, Ireland (Republic), Republic of South Africa, Wales, Canada and New Zealand.

- (b) The category Non-English speaking countries consists of all countries except the abovementioned and also includes 'at sea'.
- Table 16: (a) Individual income includes all income received before tax.
 - (b) Family income relates to primary and secondary families enumerated in private dwellings. It is defined as the sum of the mid-points of the income ranges of the head of the family and spouse where both are present, or the individual income of the head where no spouse is present. The income of other family members is not included.
 - (c) Household income is defined as the sum of the mid-points of the ranges of the individual incomes of ALL persons aged 15 years and over in a private dwelling on census night.

- Table 22: The question on mode of travel to work permitted more than one answer to be recorded. Thus persons can be counted only once in the first section of the table, number of modes used, but can be counted more than once in the second section of the table, modes used.
- Table 23: In 1981 processing, a number of employed persons have been allocated to occupation code 100 (which forms part of the Minor Occupation Group—Administrative and executive officials, government, n.e.c.) who in 1976 would have been allocated to code 154 (which forms part of the Minor Occupation Group—Other clerical workers). Caution should therefore be used in interpreting the figures at minor and major occupation group levels.
- *Tables 25-34: These tables all relate to private dwellings only.
 - Table 25: This table is based on information supplied by the collector on external evidence.
 - Table 30: (a) The category owner/purchr undef. refers to dwellings which were identified as being owned or purchased, but for which it is not possible to make the distinction between owner and purchaser.
 - (b) The category n.e.i. includes dwellings which were not owned, being purchased or rented.
 - Table 31: This topic relates to private dwellings being purchased by any usual member of the household.
 - Table 32: This table relates to rented private dwellings.
 - Table 33: (a) This table refers to the number of registered motor vehicles owned or used by members of a private household which were garaged or parked at or near the dwelling occupied by the household.
 - (b) Motor bikes, motor scooters and tractors are excluded, but company vehicles kept at home are included.
 - Table 34: Reason unoccupied is based on information supplied by the collector on external evidence.

Full format tables

- Table 5: This table shows the usual residence at June 30 1980 of persons who were enumerated at their place of usual residence in 1981.
- Table 6: This table shows the usual residence at June 30 1976 of persons who were enumerated at their place of usual residence in 1981.
- Table 9: (a) Table population Overseas born persons aged 5 years and over.
 - (b) English speaking countries consists of:

England, Northern Ireland, United States of America, Scotland, Ireland (Republic), Republic of South Africa, Wales, Canada, New Zealand.

Non-English speaking countries consists of all other countries including 'at sea'.

- Table 16: Inadequately described includes all responses not able to be classified into a level of qualification.
- Table 17: Inadequately described includes all responses not able to be classified into a field of qualification.
- Table 19: (a) Table population—Females aged 15 years and over.
 - (b) Total issue includes children:
 - (i) Now living
 - (ii) Not now living.
- Table 20: (a) Table 20A counts families, while Table 20B counts persons enumerated in private dwellings.
 - (b) Dependants include:
 - (i) Issue children 0-15 years of age
 - (ii) Issue children 16-20 years of age attending an education institution full-time
 - (iii) Other children 0-15 years of age who are part of the Primary Family Unit.
 - (c) Adults include all other members of the family related to the household head.

Table 25: Hours shown are hours actually worked in the main job held in the week prior to the census.

Table 27: The question on *mode of travel to work* permitted more than one answer. Thus persons can be counted only once in the first section of the table, *number of modes used*, but can be counted more than once in the second section of the table, *modes used*.

Table 28: This table is in three parts:

28a Individual income—relates to persons aged 15 years and over, and includes all income received before tax.

28b Family income—relates to primary and secondary families enumerated in private dwellings, and includes the incomes of the head, or head and spouse only.

28c Household income—relates to households, and combines the incomes of all persons aged 15 years and over present in a private dwelling on census night.

Table 29: Self employed—conducting own business but not employing others.

Employer—conducting own business and employing others.

Helper unpaid—not receiving wages or salary and working 15 hours or more.

Tables 30,31: Inadequately described—includes all responses not able to be classified, and any person claiming to be a:

- (a) Housewife
- (b) Student
- (c) Pensioner

with an occupational status of (1) Wage or salary earner

- (2) Self-employed
- (3) Employer
- (4) Helper unpaid
- Table 32: See Table 29 for occupational status groups.
- Table 33: Inadequately described is as for Table 30.
- *Tables 35-38, 41: These tables count households and persons in private dwellings.

Tables 36-43: Other incl. not stated consists of:

- (a) Caravan, houseboat
- (b) Improvised home
- (c) Dwelling, non-dwelling combined.

Table 36: Number of rooms relates only to occupied private dwellings.

Table 37: Number of bedrooms relates only to occupied private dwellings.

Table 38: (a) Nature of occupancy relates only to occupied private dwellings.

(b) Owner purchaser undef refers to dwellings identified as being owned or purchased, but for which the distinction between owner or purchaser could not be made.

(c) NEI includes dwellings which were not owned, being purchased or rented.

Table 38: (a) Nature of occupancy relates only to occupied private dwellings.

(b) Owner purchaser undef refers to dwellings identified as being owned or purchased, but for which the distinction between owner or purchaser could not be made.

(c) NEI includes dwellings which were not owned, being purchased or rented.

*Tables 39-40: These tables count mortgaged and rented dwellings and persons in mortgaged and rented dwellings.

Table 39: Morigage payments relates to occupied private dwellings being purchased by any usual member of the household.

Table 40: Rent relates only to rented occupied private dwellings.

Table 41: This table counts households and number of families in households.

Table 42: Number of motor vehicles—this topic refers to the number of registered vehicles owned or used by members of a private household which were garaged or parked at or near the dwelling occupied by the household.

Motor bikes, motor scooters, and tractors were excluded, but company vehicles kept at home included.

Table 43: Reason unoccupied is based on information supplied by the collector on external evidence.

* An occupied private dwelling is the premises occupied by a household on census night. More than one household can occupy a physical structure and a household can contain more than one family unit as well as non-family members.

Structure of dwelling—this topic is based on replies supplied by the collector for all private dwellings.

APPENDIX E

INQUIRIES

NEW SOUTH WALES

Information Services St Andrew's House Sydney. NSW. 2000

(Box 796 GPO Sydney 2001) Phone (02) 268 4395-6-7

Telex AA20819

WESTERN **AUSTRALIA** Information Services 1-3 St George's Terrace Perth. WA. 6000

Phone (09) 323 5140 Telex AA92041

VICTORIA

Information Services

Commonwealth Banks Building Cnr Elizabeth & Flinders Streets

Melbourne. VIC. 3000

(Box 2796Y GPO Melbourne 3001)

Phone (03) 652 6192 Telex AA30086

TASMANIA

Information Services

Australian Government Centre

10th Floor

188 Collins Street Hobart. TAS. 7000

(Box 66A GPO Hobart 7001) Phone (002) 20 4437 or 20 4495

Telex AA58098

QUEENSLAND Information Services 345 Ann Street

Brisbane. QLD. 4000 Phone (07) 336 022 Telex AA40271

NORTHERN TERRITORY The Statistician—Northern Territory 7th Floor MLC Building

81 Smith Street Darwin, NT. 5790

(Box 3796 PO Darwin 5794)

Phone (089) 80 2717 Telex AA85075

SOUTH **AUSTRALIA** Information Services City Mutual Centre 10-20 Pulteney Street

Adelaide. SA. 5000 (Box 2272 GPO Adelaide 5001)

Phone (08) 228 9439 Telex AA82106

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL **TERRITORY**

Information Services

Australian Bureau of Statistics

Box 10 PO

Belconnen. ACT. 2616 Phone (062) 52 6627 Telex AA62020